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CHINESE SELF-TAUGHT  
WITH  
HONETIC PRONUNCIATION  
W.J.S. SHAND

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Gerald E. Baggett

Marlborough's Self-Taught Series.

# Japanese Self-Taught

(IN ROMAN CHARACTERS.)

By the Natural Method.

— WITH —

Phonetic Pronunciation.

THIMM'S



SYSTEM

EDITED BY  
**W. J. S. SHAND.**

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THIRD EDITION.

*Companion Volume*

“ JAPANESE GRAMMAR SELF-TAUGHT.”

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The student should bear in mind that the construction of Japanese sentences is entirely different from that of English, and that consequently, whilst the Japanese sentences in this book express the same meaning as the English, they are in the Japanese form and must not be regarded as a literal translation. (See "Syntax" in JAPANESE GRAMMAR SELF-TAUGHT.)

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## PREFACE.

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THE particular aim of this book is to meet the need of those who require to make use of the spoken language without the usual expenditure of time and effort necessary to acquiring the grammar. It therefore supplies the words in common every-day use, classified according to subject, including extensive vocabularies for the Army and Navy, Trade and Commerce, Missionary enterprise, Travel, &c., &c., together with a large number of colloquial phrases and sentences of a practical character, similarly classified. Throughout these sections the pronunciation of the Japanese words is added in accordance with Marlborough's well-known system of phonetics, a system which by its simplicity enables anyone speaking English to read off the words at a glance, although previously unacquainted with the language. The student will of course do well to avail himself as far as possible of the services of a competent instructor in order to perfect his pronunciation, etc.; on the other hand, teachers will find in this book a useful supplement to their oral instruction.

The Publishers have had the valuable assistance, as Editor, of Mr. W. J. S. Shand, who was for twenty-seven years resident in Japan, and has had four years' experience as Director of the School of Japanese Language and Literature in London.

For the native characters—the syllabaries—and the rules of transliteration, the student is referred to "JAPANESE GRAMMAR SELF-TAUGHT" (Marlborough's *Self-Taught* Series, No. 18), of which this volume is the complement, the two works forming a very comprehensive and useful manual of the Japanese language for students, naval and military officers and public servants, commercial men and traders, missionaries, travellers and tourists.

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## JAPANESE SELF-TAUGHT.

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### THE SYLLABARY AND PRONUNCIATION.

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The Japanese language has no “alphabet” as we understand the word. The characters which may be said to correspond with the English alphabet stand for *syllables*—that is, the vowels and the combinations of the vowels and consonants which are employed in the construction of words.

These characters constitute the Syllabary, which therefore consists of (a) Vowel syllabics (syllables), and (b) Consonant syllabics.

- (a) The Vowel syllabics represent the simple vowel sounds, *a, i, u, e, o.*
- (b) The Consonant syllabics stand for the syllables which consist in each case of a consonant and a vowel joined together, as *ka, ki, ku, ke, ko.*

These syllabics together form what is termed the “Go-jiu-on,” i.e., the *Fifty Sounds*. As, however, some of the consonantal sounds have softened forms, and final *n* is separately represented, the number of syllables actually employed is greater.

The following table gives a convenient arrangement of the syllabary, the softened forms being printed in italics. (For the syllabaries in the native character see JAPANESE GRAMMAR SELF-TAUGHT, pages 96, 97.)

## THE SYLLABARY.

## VOWEL SYLLABLES.

a	i	u	e	o
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## CONSONANT SYLLABLES.

ka ga	ki gi	ku gu	ke ge	ko go
sa za	shi ji	su zu	se ze	so zo
ta da	chi ji	tsu dzu	te de	to do
na	ni	nu	ne	no
ha ba pa	hi bi pi	fu bu pu	he be pe	ho bo po
ma	mi	mu	me	mo
ya	i	yu	ye	yo
ra	ri	ru	re	ro
wa	i	u	ye	wo

By learning the nine consonants *k*, *s*, *t*, *n*, *h*, *m*, *y*, *r*, and *w*, together with the five consonantal softenings *g*, *z*, *d*, *b*, and *p*, the Syllabary is readily committed to memory.

## PRONUNCIATION.

## THE VOWELS.

Characters.	Pronunciation.	Phonetic signs.
[ɑ]	ā approximately as <i>a</i> in <i>father</i> ... ... ... ah	
[a]	a " " <i>a</i> " <i>father</i> , but shorter ... ... ah	
[i]	i (or ii) " <i>i</i> " <i>machine</i> ... ... ee	
[i]	i " <i>i</i> " <i>machine</i> , but shorter ... ee	

In some words *y* is substituted for *i*, and in a few others *i* is pronounced like *yi* (yee).

i is almost silent; merely a suspicion of a vowel sound is noticeable ... ... ... ' (ee)

[u] ū approximately as *oo* in *food* ... ... ... oo

[u] u " *oo* " *foot* ... ... ... oo

ū like i is almost silent ... ... ... ' (oo)

ē approximately as *a* " *date* ... ... ... eh

e " *e* " *bed* ... ... ... e, eh

ō " *o* " *sore* ... ... ... oh

o " *o* " *polo* ... ... ... oh

[For remarks on the long and short vowels, see *Preliminary Notes*, pars. 1-2, pp. 11-12.]

## THE CONSONANTS.

D, d — is merely the *softened* form of *t*, and is pronounced in a similar manner ... ... ... d

F, f — In pronouncing *f*, the lower lip does not quite come in contact with the upper teeth, but remains at about the same distance from them as in pronouncing *wh* in the word *when* ... ... f

G, g — at the beginning of a word, hard — like *g* in the English *go*... ... ... ... g, gh

In all other positions like *ng* in *sing* ... ... ng

H, h — aspirated as in English ... ... ... h  
In *hitotsū*, h̄i is pronounced like sh̄i.

R, r — In the syllabic *ri* pronounced somewhat like the English *d*; i.e., in its articulation the tip of the tongue touches the roof of the mouth at the same point as in pronouncing *r*, but substituting the *d* sound ... ... ... r

In the other syllables *r* more resembles the English *r*, but in none of them is the trill so decided as in, say, Scotch, French, or German ... r

S, s — always sibilant, as in <i>so, sat</i>	...	...	...	s
T, t — as in Italian; that is, the tip of the tongue is brought into contact with the upper teeth, instead of touching the front part of the roof of the mouth				t
Y, y — In the syllable <i>ye</i> the <i>y</i> is mute in most words, and is sometimes omitted in the Roman character; otherwise as in English	...	...	...	y
In some words <i>y</i> is used as a vowel in place of <i>i</i>				ee
Z, z — like a soft <i>dz</i> in <i>su-zu</i> and <i>tsu-zu</i>	...	...		dz
In the syllabics <i>za, ze, zo</i> , as in English	...	...		z

The consonants *l, q, v*, and *x* are entirely absent from the Japanese syllabary. Even an educated Japanese, in speaking English, is apt to substitute *r* for *l*; *q* and *x* are of course unnecessary in the presence of *k* and *s*; and the nearest approach in Japanese to the English *v* is probably *fu*.

*C* occurs only united with *h*, in the syllable *chi*; *f* only in *fu*; *j* only in the syllable *ji*, which takes the place of *zi* and *di*; and *w* occurs only in *wa* and *wo*. After *k* or *g*, *w* is not sounded except as a provincialism.

The remaining consonants *b, k, m, n, p*, have approximately the same sounds as in English, and are therefore allowed to represent their own sounds respectively.

#### VOWEL COMBINATIONS.

In the vowel combinations each letter is separately and distinctly sounded; thus,

ai = a + i, and is pronounced "ah'ee," like the English <i>I</i> , or <i>y</i> in <i>thy</i>	...	...	...	i, ah'ee
au = a + u, pronounced "ah'oo" or "ow," like <i>ow</i> in <i>now</i>				ow
ae = a + e, , " " ali'eh"	...	...	...	ah'eh
ao = a + o, , " " ah'oh"	...	...	...	ah'oh
ui = u + i, , " " oo'ee"	...	...	...	oo'ee
ei = e + i, , " " eh'ee," like <i>ay</i> in <i>day</i> , or ai in <i>wait</i>	...	...	...	ay
oi = o + i, pronounced "oh'ee," like <i>oy</i> in <i>joy</i> , or oi in <i>boil</i>	...	...	...	oy

**PECULIARITIES OF THE SYLLABARY.**  
**THE TONIC ACCENT.**

**THE SYLLABARY.**—A reference to the Syllabary on page 7, or better still to the Syllabaries in the native characters,\* discloses three peculiarities, viz.,

(1) The consonant syllables are composed in each case of a consonant and vowel sound combined—consonant first and vowel following—for every syllable is supposed to end with a vowel and usually does so; as in *nani* (nah'nee), *kata* (kah'tah), *donata* (doh-nah'tah), *gozarimasū*† (goh-zah-ree-mah's'). The principal exceptions are foreign words, contractions, and words ending in *n*, as *ban*, *ken*, etc.

(2) There are certain variations from the regular consonants; e.g., *shi* is found instead of *si*, *chi* instead of *ti*, *fu* instead of *hu*, &c. This is owing to the fact that the Japanese are unable to pronounce the sounds which are displaced.

(3) The consonants *k*, *s*, *t*, and *h* have *softened* forms. These are to be regarded merely as modifications of the hard consonants, and not as different ones. The modification is indicated in the native character by adding a diacritic sign to the hard consonant symbol; thus, *ko* accompanied by the sign is read *go*, *tsu* with the sign is read *dzu*, &c.

**ACCENT.**—The accentuation of Japanese words is much less prominent than that of English. Quickened, or silenced, vowel sounds frequently render prominent the other portions of the word, but, as a general rule, the stress is laid about equally on each syllable. The sound of the word *gozarimasū*, for example, is almost evenly emphasized—*go-za-ri-ma-sū* (goh-zah-ree-mah's'), the terminal *u* being nearly inaudible, and the syllable *ma* receiving but a very slight accent, the emphasis over and above the stress laid on the other three syllables being barely perceptible.

(a) In words of *two syllables* the accent is, as a rule, on the *first* syllable, as *hiro* (hee'roh), *tsuru* (tsoo'roo).

**EXCEPTIONS.**—When the vowel sound of the first syllable is short *i* or *a*, *shīka* (sh'kah'), *tsūki* (ts'kee'), *hirō* (hee-roh'), *musū* (moo-soo').

\* *Japanese Grammar Self-Taught*, pp. 96, 97. † In Tokyo, *gozaimasū*.

(b) In words of *three syllables* the accent is, as a rule, on the *second* syllable, as *arashi* (ah-rah'shee), *motomū* (moh-toh'm').

**EXCEPTION.**—When the second syllable is short, as *i* or *ü*, the first syllable bears the accent, unless the final syllable has a double (long) vowel sound; in which case the primary accent is laid on the last syllable, and a second (subordinate) accent on the first, as *taīra* [tah'(ee)rah], *atsūku* (ah'ts'koo); *chikūshō* (chee-k-shoh'), *bokūtō* (boh-k'toh').

(c) In *polysyllables* the accent is on the *last syllable but one*, as *Hakodate* (hah-koh-dah'teh), *Yokohama* (yoh-koh-hah'mah).

**EXCEPTION.**—If the last syllable but one contains *i* or *ü*, the accent is thrown back upon the preceding syllable, as *Shimotsūke* (shee-moh'ts'keh).

In *all* words accent goes to long syllables, and whenever two such long syllables come together they are pronounced with equal stress. Examples: *Aimashō* (i-mah-shoh'), *hōbō* (hoh-boh), *shōsō* (shoh-soh).

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## PRELIMINARY NOTES.

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In order to make the best progress in acquiring the words and sentences in the following pages, the student is recommended to learn a few at a time by repeating them aloud with the aid of the phonetic pronunciation in the third column. Those who have studied JAPANESE GRAMMAR SELF-TAUGHT (No. 18 of this series) will find the conversational phrases and sentences very useful matter for exercise in writing as well as in speaking Japanese.

**Pronunciation.**—Although the system of phonetics may seem a little cumbersome at first, practice will soon enable the student to pronounce the words easily and naturally. The following hints may be of service:—

(1) The pronunciation, as explained on pp. 8-11, should be carefully studied, and the fact particularly noted that the Japanese vowels always have the same *quality* or kind of sound, although they vary in length; they are not used to represent

quite different sounds like the English vowels (as for example the vowel *a* in the words *mar, make, man, many, woman*); they should be pronounced very *short*, i.e., they should not be dwelt upon, except where specially marked long (*ā, ī, ū, ē, ō*), and when double, *aa, ii, uu*.

Note that in the phonetic columns in the following pages attention is drawn to the *long* and *double* vowels by printing their phonetic equivalents in *Italics*, thus: *ah, ee, oo, eh, oh*.

(2) The very short vowels *ī* and *ū* have little more effect than that of causing the preceding consonant to be held out to enable the following one to be joined on to it; thus, *shīki* (sh'kee).

These almost inaudible vowels are represented, it will be noticed, either by an apostrophe merely, or by the phonetic sign in brackets, according to convenience; e.g., *tetsū* (teh'ts'), *uma* [(oo)m-mah'].

In other cases where alternative phonetic signs are employed, their respective uses depend on the question as to which will the better conduce to correct pronunciation.

(3) Bear in mind that *i* (italic) always represents the diphthong *ah-ee*—i.e., the sound of “*i*” in *line, tile*, etc., or the pronoun “*I*.”

(4) Each *syllable* in Japanese should be distinctly sounded, so that where two consonants meet (except in *ch, ts*, and *dz*) they must be pronounced separately; thus, *onna* = ohn'nah, *katta* = kaht'tah.

(5) The tonic accent should be very slight, and allowed to fall naturally. Its incidence is shown by a dash (‘), as in *kiri* (kee'ree); where no syllable is thus marked the stress is evenly distributed.

(6) The student should omit no opportunity of correcting and perfecting his pronunciation by hearing the language spoken by a native of *Tokyo* by preference, or by a foreign expert.

Those who desire to become acquainted with the language in its own character, as an introduction to Japanese literature, will find the native syllabaries, together with the rules of transliteration and illustrative examples, in **JAPANESE GRAMMAR SELF-TAUGHT**, pp. 96-102.

## VOCABULARIES.\*

### 1. The World and its Elements.

*(Chikyu to sono genso.)*

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Air	<i>kuki</i>	koo'kee
cloud	<i>kumo</i>	koo'moh
cold	<i>samusa</i>	sah-moo'sah
darkness	<i>kura-gari</i>	koo'rah-ngah'ree
earth	<i>tsuchi</i>	ts(oo)chee'
East	<i>higashi</i>	hee-ngali'shee
fire	<i>hi</i>	hee
fog	<i>kiri</i>	kee'ree
frost	<i>shimo</i>	shee'moh
hail	<i>arare</i>	ah-rah'reh
heat	<i>danki</i>	dahn'kee
light	<i>hikari</i>	heekah'ree
lightning	<i>inabikari</i>	eenahbeekah'ree
moon	<i>tsuki</i>	tsoo'kee
North	<i>kita</i>	kee'tah
rainbow	<i>niji</i>	nee'jee
shade	<i>kage</i>	kah'ngeh
sky	<i>sora</i>	soh'rah
South	<i>minami</i>	meenah'mee
stars	<i>hoshi</i>	hoh'shee
storm	<i>arashi</i>	ahrah'shee
sun	<i>hi, taiyō</i>	hee, ti-yoh'
thaw	<i>yuki-doke</i>	yoo'kee-doh'keh
thunder	<i>kaminari</i>	kahmeenah'ree
weather	<i>yōki, tenki</i>	yoh'kee, ten'kee
West	<i>nishi</i>	nee'shee
wind	<i>kaze</i>	kah'zeh

### 2. Land and Water.

*(Oka to mizu.)*

Bay	<i>wan</i>	wahn
beach	<i>umibe, hamabe</i>	oomee'beh, hahmah'beh
cliff	<i>gake</i>	gah'keh
coast, shore	<i>kaigan, ura</i>	ki'ngahn, oo'rah

\* For notes on ARTICLES, GENDER, &c., see *Japanese Grammar Self-Taught* (Marlborough's Self-Taught Series, No. 18), pp. 16 and 17.

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
ice	<i>kōri</i>	<i>koh' ree</i>
island	<i>shima</i>	<i>shee'mah</i>
lake	<i>kosui</i>	<i>kohsoo'ee</i>
land	<i>tochi, oka</i>	<i>toh'chee, oh'kah</i>
mud	<i>doro</i>	<i>doh'roh</i>
rain	<i>ame</i>	<i>ah'meh</i>
river	<i>kawa</i>	<i>kah'wah</i>
rock	<i>iwa</i>	<i>ee'wah</i>
sea	<i>umi</i>	<i>oo'mee</i>
snow	<i>yuki</i>	<i>yoo'kee</i>
stream	<i>nagare, ko-gawa</i>	<i>nah-ngah'reh, koh-ngah'</i>
tide	<i>shiwo</i>	<i>shee'wah</i> [wah]
water	<i>mizu</i>	<i>meedz'</i>
waterfall	<i>taki</i>	<i>tah'kee</i>
wave	<i>nami</i>	<i>nah'mee</i>
world	<i>sekai</i>	<i>seh-ki'</i>

### 3. Minerals and Metals. (*Kuō-butsu to kinzoku.*)

Brass	<i>shinchū</i>	<i>sheenchoo'</i>
bronze	<i>kara-kane</i>	<i>kah'rah-kah'neh</i>
cement	<i>semento</i>	<i>seh-men'toh</i>
clay	<i>hena-tsūchi</i>	<i>heh-nah-ts'chee</i>
coal	<i>sekitan</i>	<i>seh'keetahn</i>
concrete	<i>konkurito</i>	<i>kon-koo-ree-toh</i>
copper	<i>akagane</i>	<i>ahkah-ngah'neh</i>
diamond	<i>kongōseki</i>	<i>koh-ngoh-seh-kee</i>
emerald	<i>emerado</i>	<i>eh-meh-rah'doh</i>
glass	<i>gyaman</i>	<i>ghee-ah'mahn</i>
gold	<i>kin</i>	<i>keen</i>
granite	<i>mikage-ishī</i>	<i>meekah'ngeh-ee'shee</i>
iron	<i>tetsū</i>	<i>teh'ts'</i>
—, cast	<i>nabe-gane</i>	<i>nah'beh-ngah'neh</i>
—, wrought	<i>juku tetsū</i>	<i>joo'koo teh'ts'</i>
lead	<i>namari</i>	<i>nahmah'ree</i>
lime	<i>ishibai</i>	<i>eesheebi'</i>
marble	<i>rōseki</i>	<i>roh'seh-kee</i>
mercury	<i>sui-gin</i>	<i>soo'ee-ngheen</i>
pearl	<i>shinju</i>	<i>sheen'joo</i>
silver	<i>gin</i>	<i>gheen</i>
slate	<i>sekibān</i>	<i>seh-kee'bahn</i>

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
steel	<i>hagane</i>	hah-nga'hneh
stone	<i>ishi</i>	ee'shee
tin	<i>suzu</i>	soo'dzoo
zinc	<i>totan</i>	toh'tahn
<b>4. Animals, Birds, and Fishes.</b>		( <i>Dōbutsū, tori, sakana.</i> )
Animal	<i>kemono</i>	keh-moh'noh
barking	<i>hoeru</i>	hoh-eh'roo
bear	<i>kuma</i>	koo'mah
bird	<i>tori</i>	toh'ree
blackbird	<i>hiyodori</i>	hee-yoh-doh'ree
bull	<i>o-ushi</i>	oh-oo'shee
calf	<i>ko-ushi</i>	koh-oo'shee
cat	<i>neko</i>	neh'koh
cattle	<i>ushi-rui</i>	oo' shee-roo'ee
chicken	<i>hiyokko</i>	hee-yohk'koh
cock	<i>on-dori</i>	ohn-doh'ree
cod	<i>tara</i>	tah'rah
cow	<i>me-ushi</i>	meh-oo'shee
crab	<i>kani</i>	kah'nee
dog	<i>inu</i>	ee'noo
donkey	<i>roba</i>	roh'bah
duck	<i>ahiru</i>	ah-hee'roo
eagle	<i>washi</i>	wah'shee
eel	<i>unagi</i>	oonah'nghee
fish	<i>sakana, uwo</i>	sah-kah'nah, oo'woh
fox	<i>kitsune</i>	keetsoo'neh
goat	<i>hitsuji</i>	heetsoo'jee
goose	<i>gachō</i>	gah-choh'
grouse	<i>yezo-raichō</i>	yah'zoh-ri-choh'
hair	<i>ke</i>	keh
hen	<i>mendori</i>	men-doh'ree
herd	<i>ushi</i>	oo'shee
herring	<i>nishin</i>	nee'sheen
hoof	<i>hizume, tsune</i>	heedzoo'meh, tsoo'meh
horse	<i>ūma</i>	'm-mah'
lamb	<i>kohitsuji</i>	koh-hee-tsoo'jee
lark (Jap.)	<i>hibari</i>	hee-bal'ree
lion	<i>shishi</i>	shee'shee
lobster	<i>kuruma-ebi</i>	kooroo'mah-eh'bee

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
monkey	<i>sarn</i>	sah'roo
mouse	<i>hatsūka-nezumi</i>	hah'ts'kah-neh-dzoo'mee
mule	<i>usagi-ūma</i>	oo-sah'nghee-'m-mah'
owl	<i>fukurō</i>	fookooroh'
ox	<i>kinkiri-ushi</i>	keen-kee'ree-oo'shee
oysters	<i>kaki</i>	kah'kee
parrot	<i>ōmu</i>	oh'moo
partridge	<i>shako</i>	shah'koh
pheasant	<i>kiji</i>	kee'jee
pig	<i>buta</i>	boo'tah
pike (sea-)	<i>kamasu</i>	kahmah'soo
rat	<i>nezumi</i>	neh-dzoo'mee
salmon	<i>shake</i>	shah'keh
sea-fish	<i>umi-uwo</i>	oo'mee-oo'woh
seal	<i>azarashi</i>	ah-zahrah'shee
sheep	<i>hitsuji</i>	hee-tsoo'jee
snipe	<i>shigi</i>	shee'nghee
sole	<i>shīta-birame</i>	sh'tah-bee-rah'meh
sparrow (tree-)	<i>suzume</i>	soodzoo'meh
swallow	<i>tsubakuro, tsubame</i>	tsoobahkoo'roh,tsoobah'- hah-koo-choh' [meh]
swan	<i>hakuchō</i>	toh'rah
tiger	<i>tora</i>	yahmah'meh
trout	<i>yamame</i>	eeshee-ngah-ray'
turbot	<i>ishigarei</i>	sh'chee-men-choh
turkey	<i>shīchi-men-chō</i>	shoh-ngah-kooboh
turtle	<i>shōyakubō</i>	koo-jee'rah
whale	<i>kujira</i>	

### 5. Insects and Reptiles. (*Mushi; ha-ko-dōbutsu.*)

Ant	<i>ari</i>	ah'ree
bee	<i>hachi</i>	hah'chee
beetle	<i>tama-mushi, kabuto</i>	tah'mah- (or kahbootoh-)
butterfly	<i>chōchō</i> [mushi]	choh-choh [moo'shee]
caterpillar	<i>kemushi, sanagi</i>	keh-moo'shee, sah-nah'
fly	<i>hai</i>	hi [nghee]
frog	<i>kaeru</i>	kah'eh-roo
gnat	<i>buynu</i>	boo'yoo
insect	<i>mushi</i>	moo'shee
lizard	<i>tokage</i>	tohkah'ngeh
mosquito	<i>ka</i>	kah

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
silkworm	<i>kaiko</i>	ki'koh
snail	<i>dede mushi</i>	deh-deh-moo'shee
snake	<i>hebi</i>	heh'bee
spider	<i>kumo</i>	koo'moh

## 6. Trees, Fruits, Flowers, and Vegetables.

(*Mizu-gewashi*; *kudamono*; *hana*; *ao-mono yasai*.)

(See Shopping, p. 101.)

Apple	<i>ringo</i>	reen'-ngoh
apricot	<i>anzu</i>	ahn'dzoo
ash	<i>toneriko</i>	tohnehree'koh
asparagus	<i>ūdo</i>	oo'doh
beans	<i>mame</i>	mah'meh
beech-tree	<i>buna</i>	boo'nah
beetroot	<i>aka-daikon</i>	al'kah-di'kohn
birch	<i>kaba-no-ki</i>	kah'bah-noh-kee
cabbage	<i>kabeji</i>	kah-beh-jee
carrot	<i>ninjin</i>	neen'jeen
cauliflower	<i>hana-kabeji</i>	hah'nah-kah-beh-jee
celery	<i>sereri</i>	seh-reh-ree
cherry (eating)	<i>sakurambo</i>	sahkoorahm'boh
cucumber	<i>kyūri</i>	kee-oo'ree
figs	<i>ichijiku</i>	eecheejee'koo
fir-tree	<i>momi</i>	moh'mee
grapes	<i>budō</i>	boodoh'
leaf	<i>ha</i>	hah
lemon	<i>yuzu</i>	yoo'dzoo
lettuce	<i>retasu</i>	reh-tah's'
lily	<i>yuri</i>	yoo'ree
lime	<i>raimu</i>	ri'-moo
melon	<i>uri, makuwa-uri</i>	oo'ree, mah-koo'wah-oo'- mee [ree
nut	<i>mi</i>	
oak-tree	<i>kashi</i>	kah'shee
peach	<i>momo</i>	moh'moh
pear	<i>nashi</i>	nah'shee
peas (green)	<i>endo-mame</i>	en'doh-mah'meh
pine (tree)	<i>matsū-no-ki</i>	mah'ts'-noh-kee
pineapple	<i>ananasū</i>	ah-nah-nah-s'
plum	<i>sumomo</i>	soomoh'moh
potatoes	<i>jaga-imo</i>	jah'ngah-ee'moh

English	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
rose	<i>bara</i>	bali'rah
spinach	<i>hōrenso</i>	hohrensoh
strawberry	<i>oranda-ichigo</i>	ohrah'n'dah-eechee'ngoh
tomato	<i>aka-nasu</i>	ah'kah-nah' soo
tree, wood	<i>ki</i>	kee
tulip	<i>ukkanko</i>	ook-kohn'koh
turnip	<i>kabu</i>	kah'boo
vine (grape)	<i>budō-zuru</i>	boodoh'-dzoo'roo
violet	<i>sumiresō</i>	soo-mee-reh-soh'
walnut	<i>kurumi</i>	kooroo'mee

### 7. Colours. (*Iro.*)

Black	<i>kuroi</i>	kooroy'
blue	<i>asagi-iro</i>	ah-sah'nghee-ee'roh
brown	<i>tobi-iro</i>	toh'bee-ee'roh
crimson	<i>shō-jō-hi</i>	shioh-joh-lee
dark	<i>koi</i>	koy
green	<i>aoi, midori-iro</i>	ah-oy, meedoh'ree-ee'roh
grey	<i>nedzumi-iro</i>	neh-dzoo'mee-ee'roh
light (pale)	<i>usui</i>	oo-soo'ee
pink	<i>toki-iro</i>	toh'kee-ee'roh
purple	<i>murasaki-iro</i>	moorahsah'kee-ee'roh
red	<i>akai, aka-iro</i>	ah-ki, ahkah-ee'roh
scarlet	<i>hi-iro</i>	hee-ee'roh
violet	<i>kikyō-iro</i>	kee-k(ce)yoh'-ee'roh
white	<i>shiroi, shiro-iro</i>	shee-roy, shee'roh-ee'roh
yellow	<i>ki-iro, kii roi</i>	kee-ee'roh, kee-roy'

### 8. Times and Seasons. (*Jikoku, Jisetsu.*)

(For Conversations see page 93.)

Afternoon	<i>hiru-sugi</i>	hee'roo-soo'nghee
Christmas	<i>kurisumasu</i>	koo-ree-soo-mah-soo
dawn	<i>ake-gata</i>	ah'keh-ngah'tah
day	<i>hi</i>	hee
days of the week	<i>shū-kan no hi</i>	shoo-kahn hoh hee
Sunday	<i>nichiyōbi</i>	nee'chee-yoh'bee
Monday	<i>getsuyōbi</i>	gehi-tsoo-yoh'bee
Tuesday	<i>kwayōbi</i>	k(w)ah-yoh'bee
Wednesday	<i>sniyōbi</i>	soo-ee-yoh'bee
Thursday	<i>mokuyōbi</i>	moh-koo-yoh'bee

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Friday	<i>kin-yōbi</i>	keen-yoh'bee
Saturday	<i>doyōbi</i>	doh-yoh'bee
day-time	<i>hiru</i>	hee'roo
Easter	<i>iisuta</i>	ee'soo-tah
evening	<i>yūgata, ban</i>	<i>yoo'ngah-tah, bahn</i>
every day	<i>mainichi</i>	<i>mi-nee'chee</i>
fortnight	<i>ni-shū-kan</i>	<i>nee-shoo-kahn</i>
Good-Friday	<i>gū-furaide</i>	<i>goo-foo-ri'deh</i>
holiday	<i>sai-jitsu</i>	<i>si-jee'tsoo</i>
hour	<i>ichi-jikan</i>	<i>ee-chee-jee'kahn</i>
—, half-an-	<i>han-jikan</i>	<i>hahn-jee'kahn</i>
mid day, noon	<i>hiru</i>	<i>hee'roo</i>
midnight	<i>yonaka</i>	<i>yoh-nah'kah</i>
minute	<i>ip-pun</i>	<i>eep-poon</i>
month	<i>hō-to-tsuki</i>	<i>sh'toh-tsoo'kee</i>
months (the)	<i>tsuki</i>	<i>tsoo'kee</i>
January	<i>shō-gwatsu</i>	<i>shoh-ng(w)ah'tsoo</i>
February	<i>ni-gwatsu</i>	<i>nee-ng(w)ah'tsoo</i>
March	<i>san-gwatsu</i>	<i>sahn-ng(w)ah'tsoo</i>
April	<i>shi-gwatsu</i>	<i>shee-ng(w)ah'tsoo</i>
May	<i>go-gwatsu</i>	<i>goh-ng(w)ah'tsoo</i>
June	<i>roku-gwatsu</i>	<i>roh'koo-ng(w)ah'tsoo</i>
July	<i>shichi-gwatsu</i>	<i>sh(ee)chee'ng(w)ah'tsoo</i>
August	<i>hachi-gwatsu</i>	<i>hah'chee-ng(w)ah'tsoo</i>
September	<i>ku-gwatsu</i>	<i>koo-ng(w)ah'tsoo</i>
October	<i>jū-gwatsu</i>	<i>joo-ng(w)ah'tsoo</i>
November	<i>jū-ichi-gwatsu</i>	<i>joo-ee'chee-ng(w)ah'tsoo</i>
December	<i>jū ni-gwatsu</i>	<i>joo nee-ng(w)ah'tsoo</i>
morning	<i>asa</i>	<i>ah'sah</i>
night	<i>ban, yoru</i>	<i>bahn, yoh'roo</i>
quarter (3 months)	<i>sanga-getsu</i>	<i>sahn'ngah-geh'tsoo</i>
seasons, the four	<i>shi-ki</i>	<i>shee-kee</i>
Spring	<i>haru</i>	<i>hah'roo</i>
Summer	<i>natsū</i>	<i>nah'ts'</i>
Autumn	<i>aki</i>	<i>ah'kee</i>
Winter	<i>fuyu</i>	<i>foo'yoo</i>
second	<i>kata-toki</i>	<i>kah'tah-toh'kee</i>
sunrise	<i>hi-no-de</i>	<i>hee-noh-deh</i>
sunset	<i>hi-no-iri</i>	<i>hee-noh-ee'ree</i>
time	<i>toki</i>	<i>toh'kee</i>

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to-day	<i>konnichi, kyō*</i>	kohn-nee'chee, kee-oh'
to-morrow	<i>myonichi, ashīta*</i>	mee-oh-nee'chee, ah'-sh'tah
— morning	<i>ashīta no asa</i>	ahsh'tah noh ah'sah
to-night	<i>komban, kon-ya</i>	kohm'bahn, kohn-yah
twilight	<i>kure-gata</i>	koo'reh-ngah'tah
week	<i>isshūkan</i>	ees-shoo'kahn
year	<i>toshi</i>	toh'shee
yearly	<i>mai-nen</i>	mi-nen
yesterday	<i>kinō, sakujitsu†</i>	keenoh', sah-koo-jee'tsoo

## 9. Town and Country. (*Machi to inaka.*)

(For Conversations see page 98.)

Bridge	<i>hashi</i>	hah'shee
building (edifice)	<i>tatemono</i>	tahteh-moh'noh
bush	<i>kusamura</i>	koosah-moo'rah
country	<i>inaka</i>	eenah'kah
ditch	<i>hori, dobu</i>	hoh'ree, doh'boo
farm	<i>hata, denji</i>	hah'tah, den'jee
fence	<i>kaki</i>	kah'kee
field	<i>hatake</i>	hahtah'keh
foot-path	<i>ko-michi</i>	koh-mee'chee
forest	<i>mori</i>	moh'ree
gate	<i>mon</i>	mohn
grass	<i>shiba</i>	shee'bah
hay	<i>magusa</i>	mah-ngoo'sah
hut	<i>koya</i>	koh'yah [doh'yah]
inn	<i>hatago-ya, yadoya</i>	hah-tah'ngoh-yah, yah-
lane	<i>hosō-michi</i>	hoh'soh-mee'chee
market	<i>ichi</i>	ee'chee
meadow	<i>maki-ba</i>	mah'kee-bah
mile	<i>ichi-mairu</i>	ee'chee-mi'roo
mill-wheel	<i>mizu-guruma</i>	mee'dzoo-ngooroo'mah
monument	<i>kinen-pi</i>	kee'nen-pee
palace	<i>kyūjō, goten</i>	kee-oojoh, goh'ten
police-station	<i>keisatsū-jo</i>	kaysah'ts'-joh
prison	<i>kangoku</i>	kahn-ngoh'koo
river	<i>kawa</i>	kah'wah
road	<i>michi</i>	mee'chee

\* Less polite.

† More polite.

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
school	<i>gakkō</i>	gahk-koh'
shepherd	<i>hitsuji-kai</i>	hee-tsoo'jee-ki
shop	<i>mise</i>	mee'seh
street	<i>tōri, machi</i>	toh'ree, mah'chee
town	<i>tokai, machi</i>	toh-ki', mah'chee
valley	<i>tani</i>	tah'nee
village	<i>mura</i>	moo'rah
well, a	<i>ido</i>	ee'doh
wood, a	<i>mori</i>	moh'ree

### 10. Mankind : Relations.

(*Ningen : Shinrui.*)

Aunt	<i>oba</i>	oh'bah
boy	<i>musuko</i>	moo's'koh
brother	<i>kyō-dai</i>	kee-oh'-di
brother-in-law	<i>ko-jū-to</i>	koh-joo-toh
child	<i>ko, kodomo</i>	koh, koh-doh'moh
cousin	<i>itoko</i>	ee-toh'koh
daughter	<i>musume</i>	moo's'meh
daughter-in-law	<i>uchi no yome</i>	oo'chee noh yoh'meh
family	<i>iye</i>	ee'yeh
father	<i>chichi</i>	chee'chee
father-in-law	<i>shūto</i>	shoo'toh
girl	<i>musume</i>	moo's'meh
granddaughter	<i>mago-musume</i>	mal'ngoh-moo's'meh
grandfather	<i>ojii-san</i>	oh-jee'sahn
grandmother	<i>obā-san</i>	oh-bah'sahn
grandson	<i>mayo</i>	mah'ngoh
husband	<i>otto</i>	oht'toh
man	<i>otoko</i>	oh-toh'koh
marriage	<i>kekkon</i>	kek'kohn
mother	<i>ha-ha</i>	hah-hah
mother-in-law	<i>shūto-me</i>	shoo'toh-meh
nephew	<i>oi</i>	oy
niece	<i>me</i>	meh
parents	<i>oya, ryō-shin</i>	oh'yah, ryoh'-sheen
relations	<i>shinrui</i>	sheen-roo'ee
sister (elder)	<i>ane</i>	ah'neh
— (younger)	<i>imōto</i>	ee-moh'toh
sister-in-law	<i>kojyūtome</i>	koh-jee-oo'toh-meh
son	<i>musuko</i>	moo's'koh

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
son-in-law	<i>muko</i>	moo'koh
uncle	<i>oji</i>	oh'jee
widow	<i>goke</i>	goh'keh
widower	<i>yamome</i>	yah-moh'meh
wife	<i>nyōbo</i>	nee-oh'boh
woman	<i>onna</i>	ohn'nah

## 11. The Human Body. (*Jintai*; *karada*.)

(See Conversations on Health, page 91.)

Ankle	<i>ashi-kubi</i>	ah'shee-koo'bee
arm	<i>ude</i>	oo'deh
back	<i>senaka</i>	seh-nah'kah
beard	<i>hige</i>	hee'ngeh
body	<i>karada</i>	kahrah'dah
bones	<i>hone</i>	hoh'neli
bowels	<i>harawata</i>	hahrahwah'tah
brain	<i>nō</i>	noh
breast, chest	<i>munē</i>	moo'neh
chin	<i>ago</i>	ah'ngoh
ear (external)	<i>mimi</i>	mee'mee
elbow	<i>hiji</i>	hee'jee
eye	<i>me</i>	meh
face	<i>kao</i>	kah'oh
fingers	<i>yubi</i>	yoo'bee
foot	<i>ashi</i>	ah'shee
hair	<i>atama-no-ke</i>	ali-tah'mali-noli-keh
hand	<i>te</i>	teh
head	<i>atama</i>	ah-tah'mah
heart	<i>shin-no-zo</i>	sheen-noh-zoh
knee	<i>hiza</i>	hee'zah
leg	<i>ashi</i>	ah'shee
limbs	<i>te-ashi</i>	teh-ah'shee
lips	<i>kuchi-biru</i>	koo'chee-bee'roo
liver	<i>kimo, kan-no-zō</i>	kee'moh, kahn-noh-zoh
lungs	<i>hai-no-zō</i>	hi-noh-zoh
moustache	<i>uwa hige</i>	oo'wah hee'ngeh
mouth	<i>kuchi</i>	koo'chee
neck	<i>kubi</i>	koo'bee
nose	<i>hana</i>	hah'nah
shoulders	<i>kata</i>	kah'tah

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
side	<i>waki</i>	wah'kee
skin	<i>kawa</i>	kah'wah
stomach	<i>i, i-bukuro</i>	ee, ee-bookoo'roh
teeth	<i>ha</i>	hah
throat	<i>nodo</i>	noh'doh
thumb	<i>oya-yubi</i>	oh'yah-yoo'bee
toe	<i>ashi-no-yubi</i>	ah'shee-no-yoo'bee
tongue	<i>shīta</i>	sh(ee)tah'
wrist	<i>te-kubi</i>	teh-koo'bee

## 12. Health. (*Karada no ambai.*)

(For Conversations see page 94.)

Ambulance	<i>kega-nin guruma</i>	keh-ngah-neen goo-roo'-
bandage	<i>hōtai</i>	hoh'ti [mah
bite	<i>kami-kizu</i>	kah'mee-kee'dzoo
blind person (a)	<i>mekyūra</i>	mele-koo'rah
bruise	<i>uchi-mi</i>	oo'chee-mee
burn	<i>yakedo</i>	yahkeh'doh
chemist	<i>yakuten</i>	yah-koo'ten
chill	<i>samuke</i>	sahmoo'keh
—, to catch a	<i>kaze wo hiku</i>	kah'zeh woh hee'koo
contagion	<i>densen</i>	den'sen
corns	<i>kutsū-mame</i>	koo'ts'-mah'meh
cough	<i>seki</i>	seh'kee
cure, to	<i>naosu</i>	nah'oh-s'
dentist	<i>ha-ishā</i>	hah-ee'shah
diarrhœa	<i>kudashi, geri</i>	koo-dah'shee, gheh'ree
disease, illness	<i>byō-ki, yamai</i>	bee-oh'kee, yah-mi'
doctor	<i>isha</i>	ee'shah
doctor's fee	<i>yakurei</i>	yahkooray'
faint, to	<i>kizetsū suru</i>	kee-zeh'ts' soo'roo
fever	<i>netsū</i>	neh'ts'
fracture	<i>dankotsū</i>	dahn-koh'ts'
gout	<i>tsū-fū</i>	tsoo-foo
headache	<i>dzū-tsū</i>	dzoo-tsoo
hospital	<i>byōin</i>	bee-oh'een
ill, sick [rare)	<i>fu-kwai, byō-ki</i>	foo-k(w)i, bee-oh-kee
indigestion (tempo-	<i>shoku-atari</i>	shoh'koo-ah-tah'ree
— (chronic)	<i>i-byō</i>	ee-bee-oh'
inflammation	<i>kinshō</i>	keen-shoh'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
medicine	<i>kusuri</i>	koosoo'ree
ointment	<i>kō-yaku</i>	koh-yah'koo
pain	<i>itami</i>	eetah'mee
pill	<i>gwanyaku</i>	gwahn-yah'koo
poison	<i>doku-yaku</i>	doh'koo-yah'koo
poultice	<i>pappu</i>	pahp'poo
prescription	<i>shohō-gaki</i>	shoh-hoh'-ngah'kee
scald	<i>yakedo</i>	yahkeh'doh
sea-sickness	<i>funa-yoi</i>	foo'nah-yoy
sore throat	<i>nodo kataru</i>	noh-doh kahtah'roo
sprain	<i>kujiki</i>	koojee'kee
tonic	<i>kyōsō-zai, oginai-gusuri</i>	kee-oh-soh-zi, oh-nghee-ni'ngoo-soo'ree
wound	<i>kega</i>	keh'ngah

### 13. Food and Drink. (*Shokumotsu to nomi mono.*)

(See also pages 15 to 18. For Conversations see pages 90-92.)

Bacon	<i>shiwo-buta, beikon</i>	shee'wo-bootah,bay'kohn
beef	<i>ushi, gyū-niku</i>	oo'shee, ghee-oo'-nee'koo
beef-steak	<i>bifu-teki</i>	bee'foo-teh'kee
beer, ale	<i>biiru</i>	bee'roo
bottle	<i>tokuri</i>	tohk-koo'ree
bread	<i>pan</i>	pahn
—, brown	<i>kuro-pan</i>	koo'roh-pahn
breakfast	<i>asa-han</i>	ah'sali-hahn
butter	<i>bata</i>	bah'tah
cake	<i>kwashi</i>	k(w)ali'shee
cheese	<i>chisu</i>	chee'soo
chocolate	<i>chokoretsū</i>	chohkohreh'ts'
cigar	<i>shigaru</i>	shiee-ngah'roo
coffee	<i>kōhii</i>	koh'hee
cream	<i>kuriimu</i>	kooree'moo
dinner	<i>ya-shoku</i>	yah-shoh'koo
eggs	<i>tamago</i>	tah-mah'ngoh
fat (meat)	<i>shiromi</i>	sheeroh'mee
flour	<i>udonko</i>	oodohn'koh
ham	<i>hamu</i>	hah'moo
jam	<i>jami</i>	jah'mee
lamb	<i>ko-hitsuji</i>	koh-hee-tsoo'jee
lean	<i>akami</i>	ah-kah'mee

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
lemonade	<i>ramune</i>	rahmoo'neh
meat	<i>niku</i>	nee'koo
milk	<i>ushi no chichi</i>	oo'shee noh chee'chee
mustard	<i>karashi</i>	kahrah'shee
mutton	<i>maten, hitsuji no</i>	mah'ten, hee-tsoo'jee noh
oil	<i>abura</i> [niku]	ahboo'rah [nee'koo]
onion	<i>negi</i>	neh'nghee
pepper	<i>koshō</i>	koh-shoh'
pork	<i>buta no niku</i>	boo'tah noh nee'koo
pudding	<i>purin</i>	poo'reen
rice (plant)	<i>ine</i>	ee'neh
— (grain)	<i>kome</i>	koh'meh
— (boiled)	<i>meshi</i>	meh'shee
salad	<i>sarado</i>	saahräh'doh
salt	<i>shiwo</i>	shee'woh
sausage	<i>sashidzu</i>	sah-shee'dzoo
soda-water	<i>sōda-midzū</i>	soh'dah-mee'dz'
soup	<i>soppu</i>	sohp'poo
sugar	<i>satō</i>	sahtoh'
supper	<i>yūmeshi, yuhan</i>	yoo'meh-shee, yoo-hahn
tea	<i>cha</i>	chah
tobacco	<i>tabako</i>	tahbah'koh
veal	<i>ko-ushi no niku</i>	koh-oo'shee noh nee'koo
vegetables	<i>yasai-mono</i>	yahsi'-moh'noh
vinegar	<i>su</i>	soo
water (drinking)	<i>nomi-midzū</i>	noh'mee-mee'dz'
wine	<i>budōshu</i>	boodoh'shoo

#### 14. Cooking and Eating Utensils. (*Ryōri to dōgu.*)

(For Shopping see page 101.)

Basin (slop-)	<i>koboshi</i>	kohboh'shee
coffee-pot	<i>kōhii yakan</i>	koh'hee yah'kahn
cruet-stand	<i>yakumi-tate</i>	yahkoo'mee-tah'teh
cup	<i>wan</i>	wahn
dish	<i>naya-sara</i>	nah'ngah-sah'rah
fork	<i>niku-sashi, hoko</i>	nee'koo-sah'shee, hoh'-
glass (tumbler)	<i>koppu</i>	kohp'poo [koh
kettle	<i>tetsubin</i>	teh-tsoo'been
knife	<i>hōchō, naifu</i>	hoh'choh, ni'foo
oven	<i>sutobu</i>	sootoh'boo

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
plate	<i>sara</i>	sah'rah
saucepans, pot	<i>nabe</i>	nah'beh
saucer	<i>uke-zara</i>	oo'keh-zah-rah
serviette	<i>kuchi-fuki</i>	koo'chee-foo'kee
spoon	<i>saji</i>	sah'jee
—, table-	<i>okii-saji</i>	oh-kee'-sah'jee
—, tea-	<i>cha-saji</i>	chah-sah'jee
table-cloth	<i>teburu-kake</i>	teh-boo'roo-kah'keh
tea-pot	<i>dobin</i>	dohbeen'
tray	<i>bon</i>	bohn
wineglass	<i>saka-dzuki</i>	sah'kah-dzoo'kee

### 15. Dress and Dressing. (*Ifu ku nado.*)

(See also Vocabulary 16, and Shopping, p. 101.)

Bracelet	<i>udewa</i>	odeh'wah
braces	<i>zubon-dzuri</i>	dzoo'bohn-dzoo'ree
brooch	<i>eri-dome</i>	eh'ree-doh'meh
brush	<i>burashī</i>	boorah'sh'
button	<i>botan</i>	boh'tahn
button-hook	<i>botan-kake</i>	boh'tahn-kah'keh
calico	<i>mempu</i>	mem'poo
cap	<i>shappu</i>	shalp'poo
cloak, cape	<i>kappa</i>	kahp'pah
clothes-brush	<i>kinono no burashī</i>	[sh'] keemol'noh noh boorah'
coat	<i>kimono, kotto</i>	keemoh'noh, koht-toh
comb	<i>kushi</i>	koo'shee
cotton	<i>momen</i>	moh'men
dress (lady's)	<i>onna-no-kimono</i>	ohn'nah-noh-keemoh'noh
dressing-gown	<i>yukata</i>	yoo-kah-tah
evening-dress	<i>reifuku</i>	ray-foo'koo
flannel	<i>fūraneru</i>	f'rah-neh'roo
flannelette	<i>men-neru</i>	men-neh'roo
gaiters	<i>kyahan</i>	kee-ah'hahn
garters	<i>tabi-dome</i>	tah'bee-doh'meh
gloves	<i>te-bukuro</i>	teh-bookoo'roh
hair-pin	<i>kanzashi</i>	kahn-zah'shee
hat	<i>bōshi</i>	boh'shee
jewellery	<i>kin-gin-zaiku</i>	keen-ngheen-zi'koo
lace	<i>reisu</i>	ray'soo
linen	<i>rinneru</i>	reen-neh'roo

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
muslin	<i>kanreisha</i>	kahn-ray'shah
necktie	<i>erikazari, nekitai</i>	eh-reekah-zah'ree, neh-hah'ree [kee-tyi]
needle	<i>hari</i>	
overcoat	<i>gwaito</i>	g(w)i'toh
parasol	<i>hi-gasa</i>	hee-ngah'sah
pins	<i>tome-bari</i>	toh'meh-bah'ree
pocket	<i>kakushi</i>	kah-koo'shee
purse	<i>kane-ire, saifu</i>	kah'neh-ee'reh, si'foo
rain-coat ; water- razor	<i>ama-gappa</i> [proof] <i>kami-sori</i>	ah'mah-ngahp'pah kah'mee-soh'ree
ring	<i>yubiwa</i>	yoobee'wah
scissors	<i>hasami</i>	hahsah'mee
silk	<i>kinu</i>	kee'noo
skirt	<i>suso</i>	soo'soh
soap	<i>shabon</i>	shah'bohn
tooth-brush	<i>haburashi</i>	hah-boorah'shee
towel	<i>tenugui</i>	teh-noo-ngoo'ee
trousers	<i>zubon</i>	dzoo'bohn
umbrella	<i>kōmori-gasa</i>	koh'mohree-gah'sah
— (Japanese)	<i>kasa</i>	kah'sah
watch	<i>kwai-chiū-dokei</i>	k(w)i-cheeoo'-doh-kay'
wool	<i>rasha, ke</i>	rah'shah, keh

## 16. Washing List. (*Sentaku Kuchigaki.*)

N.B.—To express "lady's," prefix "fujin no" (foo'jeen noh).  
 " " " children's," " " " kodomo no" (kohdoh'moh noh).  
 " " " silk," " " " kinu no" (kee'noo noh).  
 " " " woollen," " " " ke no" (keh noh).  
 " " " cotton," " " " momen no" (moh'men noh).

Aprons, pinnafores	<i>mae-kake, hiza-kake</i>	mal'h-eh- (or hee'zah-)
bath-, dressing-	<i>yūkata</i>	<i>yoo'kah-tah</i> [kah'keh]
blankets [gowns]	<i>furanketto</i>	foorahnket'toh
bodices	<i>bojisū</i>	boh-jee'soo
caps	<i>shappo</i>	shahp'poh
chemises	<i>onna jiban</i>	ohn'nah jee'bahn
collars, linen	<i>kara</i>	kah'rah
—, lace	<i>kara no reisu</i>	kah'rah noh ray'soo
coverlets	<i>nedai kake</i>	neh-di' kah'keh
cuffs	<i>kafusu</i>	kah-foo'soo
drawers	<i>shita-momohiki</i>	shee'tah-mohmohhee'kee

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
dresses, gowns	<i>onna no kimono</i>	ohn'nah noh keemoh'noh
flannel waistcoats	<i>fūraneru no chokki</i>	f'rah-neh'roo noh chohk'- kee [neh-kee-tee]
neckties	<i>eri-kazari, nekitai</i>	eh'ree-kahzah'ree,
night-dresses	<i>nemaki</i>	neh-mah'kee
petticoats	<i>onna no shita-gi</i>	ohn'nah noh sheetah'nghee
pillow-cases	<i>makura-bukuro</i>	mahkoo'rah bookoo'roh
pocket-handker-	<i>hanafuki, hankechi</i>	hahnahfoo'kee, hahnkeh-
serviettes [chiefs]	<i>kuchi-fuki</i>	koo'chee-foo'kee [chee
sheets	<i>shiitū</i>	sheets'
shirts [jamas)	<i>jiban</i>	jee'bahn
sleeping-suits (py-	<i>nemaki</i>	neh-mah'kee
socks (pairs)	<i>kutsu-shīta</i>	koo'tsoo-sh'tah
stockings,,	<i>naga-kutsu-shīta</i>	nah'ngah-kootsoo-sh'tah
table-cloths	<i>teburu-kake</i>	tehboo'roo-kah'keh
towels	<i>tenugui</i>	tehnoo-ngoo'ee
under-vests	<i>shīta-jiban</i>	sheetah'-jeebahn'

### 17. House and Furniture. (*Iye to Dōgu.*)

(See also **Vegetable** 11, page 25, and **Shopping**, page 101.)

Arm-chair	<i>hiji-hake-isu</i>	hee'jee-kah'keh-ee'soo
basket	<i>kago</i>	kah'ngoh
bed	<i>ne-dai</i>	neh-di'
bedroom	<i>ne-ma</i>	neh-mah
bell	<i>rin</i>	reen
blind	<i>mado-kake</i>	mahdoh-kahkeh
book-case	<i>honbako</i>	hohnbah'koh
box	<i>hako</i>	hah'koh
broom	<i>hōki</i>	hoh'kee
candle	<i>rōsoku</i>	roh'soh-koo
candlestick	<i>te-shoku</i>	teh-shoh'koo
carpet	<i>jū-tan, mōsen</i>	joo-tahn, moh'sen
ceiling	<i>tenjō</i>	tenjoh'
cellar	<i>ana-gura</i>	ah'nah-ngoo'rah
chair	<i>isu</i>	ee'soo
chest of drawers	<i>tansu</i>	tahn'soo
chimney	<i>kemu-dashi</i>	keh'moo-dah'shee
clock	<i>tokei</i>	toh-kay'
closet (w.c.)	<i>benjo</i>	ben'joh
coal	<i>sekitan</i>	seh-kee'tahn

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
counterpane	<i>ne-dai no uwa-kake</i>	neh-di' noh oo'wah-kah'-
cupboard	<i>to-dana</i>	toh-dah'nah [keh
curtains	<i>maku, to bari</i>	mah'koo, toh bah'ree
cushion	<i>zabuton</i>	zahboo'tohn
dining-hall	<i>shoku-do</i>	shoh'koo-doh
dining-room	<i>shokujii no ma</i>	shoh-koojee' noh mah
door	<i>to</i>	toh
drawing-room	<i>kyaku no ma</i>	kee-ah'koo noh mah
electric light	<i>denki-to</i>	den'kee-toh
fender	<i>hiyoke</i>	hee-yoh'keh
floor	<i>yuka</i>	yoo'kah
garden	<i>niwa</i>	nee'wah
grate (fire-)	<i>stobu</i>	stoh'boo
key	<i>kagi</i>	kah'nghee
kitchen	<i>daidokoro</i>	di-dohkoh'roh
lamp	<i>rampu</i>	rahm'poo
larder	<i>niku-beya</i>	nee'koo-beh'yah
library	<i>shosai</i>	shoh-s'
light	<i>akari</i>	ah-kah'ree
lock	<i>jōmae</i>	joh'mah-eh
looking-glass	<i>kayami</i>	kah-ngah'mee
matches	<i>machi</i>	mah'chee
passage	<i>rōka</i>	roh'kah
piano	<i>piyano</i>	pee-yah'noh
picture	<i>gaku</i>	gah'koo
pillow	<i>makura</i>	mahkoo'rah
poker	<i>hikaki</i>	heekah'kee
roof	<i>yane</i>	yah'neh
room	<i>heya, zashiki</i>	heh'yah, zah-shee'kee
seat	<i>seki, za</i>	seh'kee, zah
sheets	<i>uwa-shiki, shiitsū</i>	oo'wah shee'kee, shee'ts'
shovel	<i>shabah</i>	shah'bah
sideboard	<i>tana</i>	tah'nah
staircase	<i>hashigodan</i>	hah-shee-ngoh'dahn
stairs	<i>hashigo</i>	hah-shee'ngoh
table	<i>teburu</i>	teh-boo'roo
table-cloth	<i>teburu kake</i>	teh-boo'roo kah'keh
tiles	<i>kawara</i>	kahwah'rah
tongs	<i>hi-basami</i>	hee-bahsah'mee
verandah	<i>engawa</i>	en-ngah'wah

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
wall	<i>kabe</i>	kah'beh
wardrobe	<i>i-fuku todana</i>	ee-foo'koo tohdah'nah
window	<i>mado</i>	mah'doh
<b>18. Religion. (<i>Shū-kyō</i>.)</b>		
Almighty God	<i>Zennō no kami</i>	<i>zennoh'</i> noh kah'mee
altar	<i>saidan</i>	<i>si'dahn</i>
angel	<i>ten-nin</i>	<i>ten-neen</i>
apostle	<i>apostoro</i>	<i>ah-pos-toh'roh</i>
baptise, to	<i>senrei wo okonau</i>	<i>sen-ray'</i> woh ohkoh-now'
baptism	<i>senrei</i>	<i>sen-ray'</i>
believe, to	<i>shinkō-suru</i>	<i>sheenkoh'</i> -soo'roo
believer	<i>shinjā</i>	<i>sheen'jah</i>
bible	<i>seisho, baiburu</i>	<i>say'shoh</i> , <i>bi'boo-roo</i>
Bible Society	<i>seisho gwaisha</i>	<i>say'shoh</i> <i>g(w)i'shah</i>
burial	<i>sō-rei</i>	<i>soh-ray</i>
cemetery	<i>haka-sho, bodai-sho</i>	<i>hah'kah-shoh</i> , <i>boh-di'</i> - <i>shoh</i>
charity (love)	<i>ai</i>	<i>shoh</i>
Christian	<i>kirisūto-shinjā</i>	<i>keeree's'toh-sheen'jah</i>
Christianity	<i>kirisūto-kyō</i>	<i>keeree's'toh-kee-oh</i>
church (believers)	<i>kyō-kuai</i>	<i>kee-oh'-k(w)i</i>
clergyman	<i>bōzu, senkyō-shi</i>	<i>boh-dzoo</i> , <i>sen-koh-shee</i>
Commandments,	<i>jik-kai</i>	<i>jeek-ki</i>
Communion [the	<i>seisan-shiki</i>	<i>say-sahn-sh'kee</i>
conscience	<i>honshin</i>	<i>hohn-sheen</i>
conversion	<i>kaishin</i>	<i>ki'sheen</i>
Creator, Maker	<i>Zō-butsū-sha</i>	<i>dzoh'boots'-shah</i>
Cross, the	<i>jūjika</i>	<i>joo'jeekah</i>
death	<i>shi</i>	<i>shee</i>
devil	<i>akuma</i>	<i>ahkoo'mah</i>
divine	<i>kami no</i>	<i>kali'mee</i> <i>noh</i>
duty	<i>gimu</i>	<i>ghee'moo</i>
epistle	<i>fumi</i>	<i>foo'mee</i>
eternal, everlasting	<i>ei-kyū, no</i>	<i>ay-kee-oo</i> , <i>noli</i> [chee]
eternal life	<i>ei-kyū no inochi</i>	<i>ay-kee-oo</i> <i>noh</i> <i>ee-noh'-wah-roo'ee</i> , <i>ah-shee'kee</i>
evil ( <i>adj.</i> )	<i>warui, ashiki</i>	
evil ( <i>n.</i> )	<i>aku</i>	<i>ah'koo</i>
faith	<i>shinkō</i>	<i>sheenkoh'</i>
faithful ( <i>adj.</i> )	<i>makoto naru, shin-jitsu naru</i>	<i>mahkoh'toh</i> <i>nah'rroo</i> , <i>sheen-jeet'soo</i> <i>nah'rroo</i>

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
forgive, to	<i>yurusu</i>	yoo-roo'soo
forgiveness	<i>yurushi, kamben</i>	yoo-roo'shee, kahm'ben
glory	<i>kagayaki</i>	kah-ngah-yah'kee
God	<i>Kami, Tenshū</i>	kah'mee, ten'sh'
goodness	<i>zen-ji</i>	zen-jee
gospel	<i>fuku-in</i>	foo'koo-een
grace	<i>megumi</i>	meh-ngoo'mee
happiness	<i>kwairaku</i>	k(w)i-rah'koo
heart	<i>kokoro</i>	kohkoh'roh
heaven	<i>ten</i>	ten
hell (Gehenna)	<i>jigoku</i>	jee-ngoh'koo
-- (Hades)	<i>yomiiji</i>	yoh-mee'jee
holiness	<i>shinsei</i>	sheensay'
holy spirit	<i>seirei</i>	sayray'
hope	<i>nozomi</i>	noh-zoh'mee
humility	<i>kenson</i>	ken'sohn
hymn	<i>sambi-ka</i>	sahm'bee-kah
hymn-book	<i>sambi-ka bon</i>	sahm'bee-kah bohn
immortality	<i>eisei</i>	aysay'
infinite	<i>saigen naki</i>	si'nghen nah'kee
intercessor	<i>kwankai</i>	k(w)ahn-ki'
Jesus Christ	<i>Yaso Kirisūto</i>	yah'soh keeree's'toh
justice [ven	<i>seigi</i>	say'nghee
Kingdom of Hea-	<i>ten-koku</i>	ten-koh'koo
Lamb of God	<i>Kami no ko-hitsuji</i>	kah'mee noh koh-hee-
life	<i>inochi</i>	eenoh'chee [tsoo'jee
Lord	<i>Shu</i>	shoo
Lord's Supper	<i>Shu no ban-san</i>	shoo noh bahn-sahn
love	<i>itsukushimi</i>	etsookoooshee'mee
lust	<i>niku-yoku</i>	nee'koo-yoh'koo
mass (Christian)	<i>dai-hō-e</i>	di-hoh-eh
— (Buddhist)	<i>tsuizen</i>	tsoo-ee-zen
mediator	<i>kwankai</i>	k(w)ahn-ki
meekness	<i>kenson</i>	ken-sohn
mercy	<i>megumi</i>	meh-ngoo'mee
minister	<i>kuaiishi</i>	k(w)i'shee [nghee
miracle	<i>shimpen, fushigi</i>	sheem'pen, foo-shee'-
missionary	<i>senkyō-shi</i>	senkee-oh'shee
morality	<i>dōtoku</i>	doh'tohkoo
mortal	<i>shinu beki</i>	shee'noo beh'keo

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
New Testament	<i>shin-yaku Zen-sho</i>	sheen-yah'koo zen-shoh
obedience	<i>shitagau-koto</i>	sheatah'ngow-koh'toh
offertory	<i>kenkin</i>	ken-keen
Old Testament	<i>kyūyaku Zen-sho</i>	kee-oo'yahkoo zen-shoh
parable	<i>tatoe-banashi</i>	tahtoh'eh-bah-nah'shee
pardon	<i>yurushi</i>	yoorooshee
peace	<i>anraku</i>	ahn-rah'koo
pity	<i>awaremi</i>	ahwahreh'mee
praise	<i>homare</i>	hohmah'reh
prayer	<i>inori</i>	ee-noh'ree
priest	<i>bōzu</i>	boh'dzoo
Protestant	<i>shin-kyō-to</i>	sheen-kee-oh-toh
Protestantism	<i>shin-kyō</i>	sheen-kee-oh'
Providence	<i>shin-sei</i>	sheen-say
pulpit	<i>kōdan</i>	koh'dahn
purity	<i>keppaku</i>	kep-pah'koo
reconciliation	<i>yavaragi</i>	yah-wah-rah'nghee
Redeemer	<i>Kyū-sei-shu</i>	kee-oo'-say-shoo
redemption	<i>kyū-sei</i>	kee-oo'-say
religion	<i>shūkyō</i>	shoo-kee-oh
repentance	<i>kō-kai</i>	koh-ki
resurrection	<i>fukkwatsū</i>	fook-k(w)ah'ts'
righteousness	<i>gi, sei-gi</i>	ghee, say'nghee
Roman Catholic	<i>ten-shu-kyō-to</i>	ten-shoo-keeh'-toh
Sabbath, the	<i>ansoku-nichi</i>	ahnsoh'koo-nee'chee
sacrament	<i>saküramento</i>	sah-k'rahmen'toh
sacred	<i>sei naru</i>	say nah'roo
sacrifice	<i>gi-sei</i>	ghee-say'
salvation	<i>sukui, kyū-shō</i>	sookoo'ee, kee-oo-shoh
Saviour, the	<i>Kyū-sei-shu</i>	kee-oo'-say-shoo
Scripture, the	<i>scisho</i>	say'shoh
selfishness	<i>shi-yoku</i>	shee-yoh'koo
sermon	<i>sekkyō</i>	sek-kee-oh'
service, divine	<i>reihai-shiki</i>	ray-hi'-shee'kee
sin	<i>tsumi</i>	tsoo'mee
sinner	<i>tsumi-bitō</i>	tsoo'mee bee'toh
Son of God	<i>Kami no ko</i>	kah'mee noh koh
sorrow	<i>nageki</i>	nah'ngeh-kee
soul	<i>tamashii</i>	tahmahshee'
Sunday school	<i>nichiyō-gakko</i>	neechee-yoh'-ngahk'koh

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
temperance (gener- temptation [ral])	<i>tsutsushimi</i> <i>yūwaku</i>	tsoo-tsoo-shee'mee yoo'wahkoo
thankfulness	<i>kansha</i>	kahn'shah
tract	<i>zas-sho</i>	zahs-shoh
trust	<i>shinyō</i>	sheen-yoh'
truth	<i>makoto, shinjitsū</i>	mah-koh'toh, sheenjee'ts'
unbelief	<i>fu-shin</i>	foo-sheen
unfaithful	<i>fu-shinjitsū naru</i>	foo-sheenjee'ts' nah'roo
virtue	<i>toku</i>	toh'koo
wicked	<i>ashiki, aku no</i>	ah-shee'kee, ah'koo noh
wickedness	<i>aku</i>	ah'koo
will	<i>kokoro, ki-bō</i>	kohkoh'roh, kee-boh
wisdom	<i>chi shiki</i>	chee sh'kee
Word of God	<i>kami no kotoba</i>	kah'mee noh kohtoli'bah
world, the	<i>sekai, shaba</i>	seh-ki', shah'bah
worship	<i>rei-hai</i>	ray-hi
worshipper	<i>rei-haisha</i>	rayhi'shah

### 19. Professions, Trades, &c. (Kagyō, shōbai, nado.)

(For Shopping see p. 101.)

Actor	<i>yakusha</i>	yahkoo-shah
actress	<i>onna-yakusha</i>	ohn'nah-yahkoo'shah
architect	<i>kenchiku-shi</i>	ken-chee'koo-shee
artist	<i>ekaki</i>	eh-kah'kee
baker	<i>pan-ya</i>	pahn-yah
banker	<i>ginkō chō</i>	gheenkah' choh
barber	<i>kami-yui, tokoya</i>	kah'mee-yoo'ee, toh-koh'-
bookseller	<i>hon-ya</i>	hoahn-yah [yah
butcher	<i>niku-ya</i>	nee'koo-yah
carpenter	<i>daiku</i>	di'koo
chemist (apothecary)	<i>kusuri-ya</i>	koosoo'ree-yah
conffectioner [cary]	<i>kwashi-ya</i>	k(w)ah'shee-yah
cook	<i>kokku</i>	kohk'koo
dentist	<i>ha-ishā</i>	hah-ee'shah
doctor	<i>isha</i>	ee'shah
farmer	<i>hyakūshō</i>	hee-ahk'shoh'
fisherman	<i>ryō-shi</i>	ree-oh'shee
fishmonger	<i>sakana-ya</i>	sahkah'nah-yah
florist	<i>hana-ya</i>	hah'nah-yah
governess	<i>jokyō-shi</i>	joh-kee-oh'-shee

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
greengrocer	<i>yaoya</i>	yah-oh'yah
hairdresser (woman's)	<i>kami-yui</i>	kah'mee-yoo'ee
hatter [man's)	<i>bōshi-ya</i>	boh'shee-yah
jeweller	<i>kazariya</i>	kalizahree'yah
lawyer	<i>daigen-nin</i> [ <i>jochū</i> ])	di'ghen-neen
maid-servant	<i>gejo</i> (more polite,	geh'joh (joh-choo)
messenger	<i>tsūkai no mono</i>	ts(oo)ki' noh moh'nolh
money-changer	<i>ryō-gae-ya</i>	r(ee)yoh'-ngah'eh-yah
nurse (female)	<i>kangojo</i>	kahngoh'joh
optician	<i>megane-shi</i>	meh-ngah'neh-shee
photographer	<i>sha-shin-ya</i>	shah-sheen-yah
physician	<i>isha</i>	ee'shah
policeman	<i>junsu</i>	joon'sah
porter (light)	<i>karuko</i>	kahroo'koh
printer	<i>insatsu-shi</i>	een-sah'tsoo shee
servant	<i>hōkōnin, meshi-tsukai</i>	hohkohneen, meh'shee-tsooki'
shoemaker	<i>kutsu-ya</i>	koo'tsoo-yah
shopkeeper	<i>akindo</i>	ahkeen'doh
singer	<i>utai-ko</i>	ooti'-koh
student	<i>shosei</i>	shoh-say'
surgeon	<i>gekwa-isha</i>	geh'k(w)ah-ee'shah
surveyor	<i>kensa-kan</i>	ken'sah-kahn
tailor	<i>shītate-ya</i>	sh'tah'teh-yah
teacher	<i>kyōshi, sensei, shishō</i>	kee-oh'shee, sen-say',
tradesman	<i>akindo</i>	ahkeen'doh [shee-shoh'
watchmaker	<i>tokeiya</i>	toh-kay'yah

## 20. Countries and Nations. (*Sho-koku.*)

(See Travelling, pages 81-87.

Africa	<i>Afurika (-shū)</i>	ahfooree'kah (-shoo)
America	<i>Amerika</i>	ahmehree'kah
American, an	<i>Amerika-jin</i>	ahmehree'kah-jeen
Asia	<i>Ajia (-shū)</i>	ah'jeeah (-shoo)
China	<i>Shina, Kara</i>	shee'nah, kah'rah
Chinaman, a	<i>Shina-jin</i>	shee'nah-jeen [koo
England	<i>Igirisu, Eikoku</i>	ee-ngheeree'soo, aykoh'-
English (language)	<i>Igirisu kotoba, Eigo</i>	ee-ngheeree'soo kohtoh'-bah, ay'ngoh
Englishman	<i>Igirisu-jin, Eikoku- [jin</i>	ee-ngheeree'soo-jeen, [ay-koh'koo-jeen

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Europe	<i>Yōroppa, Seiyō</i>	<i>yoh'rohp-pah, say-yoh'</i>
France	<i>Furansu</i>	<i>foorahn'soo</i>
Frenchman	<i>Furansu-jin</i>	<i>foorahn'soo-jeen</i>
Germany	<i>Doitsu no hōto</i>	<i>doy'tsoo noh sh'toh</i>
German, a	<i>Doitsu-jin</i>	<i>doy'tsoo-jeen</i>
Great Britain	<i>Dai-Buritan</i>	<i>di-booreetahn'</i>
India	<i>Indo, Tenjiku</i>	<i>een'doh, tenjee'koo</i>
Japan	<i>Nippon, Nihon</i>	<i>neep'pohn, nee'hohn[jeen</i>
Japanese, a	<i>Nihon-jin, Nippon-</i>	<i>neelohn'-jeen, neeppohn'-</i>
Russia	<i>Ro-koku, Rōsha [jin</i>	<i>roh-koh'koo, roh-shah</i>
Russian, a	<i>Ro-koku-jin</i>	<i>roh-koh'koo-jeen</i>
Scotland	<i>Sukottorando</i>	<i>soo-koht-tohrahn'doh</i>

## 21. Travelling. (*Ryo-kō.*)

(For Conversations see pages 81—90.)

Arrival	<i>tō-chaku</i>	<i>toh-chah'koo</i>
bag	<i>fukuro</i>	<i>fookoo'roh</i>
— (hand-)	<i>kaban</i>	<i>kali'bahn</i>
berth (on ship)	<i>ne-doko</i>	<i>neh-doh'koh</i>
bill (account)	<i>kanjō</i>	<i>kalin-joh</i>
boarding-house	<i>geshuku-ya</i>	<i>gheh-shoo'koo-yah</i>
boat	<i>fune, kobune</i>	<i>foo'neh, kohboo'neh</i>
booking-office	<i>shussatsūjo</i>	<i>shoos-sahts'joh</i>
box	<i>hako</i>	<i>hah'koh</i>
carriage, coach	<i>basha</i>	<i>bah'shah</i>
change (money)	<i>tsuri</i>	<i>tsoo'ree</i>
charge (price)	<i>ne, nedan</i>	<i>neli, neh'dahn</i>
class, first	<i>jōtō</i>	<i>johtoh</i>
—, second	<i>chūtō</i>	<i>chootoh</i>
—, third	<i>katō</i>	<i>kahtoh'</i>
coachman	<i>gyosha</i>	<i>ghee-oh' shah</i>
companion	<i>tābi-zure, michi-zure</i>	<i>tahbee-dzooreh, meechee- ree-oh'jee [dzooreh</i>
consul	<i>ryōji</i>	
cushion	<i>zabuton</i>	<i>zahboo'tohn</i>
custom-house [cer	<i>zeikwan</i>	<i>zay'k(w)ahn</i>
custom-house offi-	<i>zei-kwan kwanri</i>	<i>zay'k(w)ahn k(w)ahn'ree</i>
departure (by land)	<i>shuttatsu</i>	<i>shoo-tah'tsoo</i>
— (by water)	<i>shuppan</i>	<i>shoop'pahn</i>
distance	<i>michi-nori, risū</i>	<i>mee'chee-noh'ree, reesoo'</i>
drive, a	<i>basha-nori</i>	<i>bah'shah-noh'ree</i>

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
driver	<i>gyosha</i>	ghee-oh'shah
dust(raised by wind)	<i>hokori</i>	hohkoh'ree
duty	<i>zei</i>	zay
duty-free	<i>muzei</i>	moo-zay'
engine	<i>kikwan-sha</i>	kee'k(w)ahn-shah
— -driver	<i>kikwan-shi</i>	kee'k(w)ahn-shee
expenses (trav.)	<i>ryokō-hi</i>	ree-ohkoh'-hee
express (train)	<i>kyūkō ressha</i>	kee-oo'koh res'shah
fare (charge)	<i>chinsen</i>	cheen'sen
good-bye	<i>sayōnara</i>	sah-yoh'nahrah
guard (railway)	<i>sha-chō</i>	shali-choh
guidance	<i>annai</i>	ahn-ni'
guide, a	<i>annaisha</i>	ahn-ni'shah
guide-book	<i>annai-sho</i>	ahn-ni'-shoh
hotel, inn	<i>yadoya, hoteru</i>	yahdoh'yah, hoh-teh-roo
inspector	<i>kensa-nin</i>	ken'sah-neen
interpreter	<i>tsūben, tsūji</i>	tsoo'ben, tsoo'jee
journey	<i>tabi, ryokō</i>	tah'bee, ree-ohkoh'
junction (railway)	<i>tetsudō no kōsaten</i>	teh-tsoodoh' noli koh-sali-
key	<i>kagi</i>	kah'nghee [ten
label (tag)	<i>fuda</i>	foo'dah
landlady	<i>okami-san</i>	ohkah'mee-sahn
landlord (hotel)	<i>teishiū</i>	tay-shee'(oo)
lavatory	<i>chōzu-ba, benjo</i>	chloh-dzoo-bah, ben'joh
luggage, baggage	<i>nimotsu</i>	neemoh'tsoo
— -van (rail.)	<i>kisha no ni-guruma</i>	kee'shah noh nee-gooroo'- mah [keh'nghee
match (for light)	<i>machi, haya-tsūkegi</i>	mah'chee, hal'yah-ts(oo)-
money-changer	<i>ryō-gae-ya</i>	ree-oh'-ngah'eh-yah
money, ready-	<i>genkin</i>	ghen'keen
newspaper	<i>shimbunshi</i>	sheemboon'shee
office	<i>jimusho, yakusho</i>	jeemoo'shoh, yah'k'shoh
official	<i>shikwan, yakunin</i>	sh'k(w)ahn',yahkoo'neen
omnibus	<i>nori-ai basha</i>	noh'ree-i bah'shah
package	<i>tsutsumi</i>	tsoo-tsoo'mee
party (pleasure-)	<i>yu san</i>	yoo sahn
passenger	<i>nori-kyaku</i>	nohree-kee-ah'koo
passport	<i>(ryokō-) menjō</i>	[ree-ohkoh'-] menjoh'
payment	<i>harai</i>	hahri'
pier	<i>hatoba</i>	hah-toh'bah

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
pipe (tobacco-)	<i>kiseru</i>	keeseh'roo
policeman	<i>junsa</i>	joon'sah
porter (rail.)	<i>eki-fu</i>	eh'kee-foo
— (light)	<i>karuko</i>	kahroo'koh
portmanteau	<i>kaban</i>	kah'bahn
price (cost)	<i>nedan, atai, ne</i>	neh'dahn, alti', neh
purse	<i>kane-ire, kinchaku</i>	kah'neh-ee'reh, keen-
railway	<i>tetsūdō</i>	teh-ts(oo)doh' [chah'koo
— -carriage	<i>tetsūdō kyakusha</i>	teh-ts(oo)doh' kee-ah-
receipt	<i>uke-tori</i>	oo'keh-toh'ree
restaurant	<i>ryōri-ya</i>	ree-oh'ree-yah
road, way	<i>michi</i>	mee'chee
rug	<i>ketto</i>	ket'toh
saddle	<i>kura</i>	koo'rah
ship	<i>fune</i>	foo'neh
station	<i>sūteshon, teisha-ba</i>	s'teh'shohn, tay'shah-
station-master	<i>eki-chō</i>	eh'kee-choh [bah
steamer	<i>jōkisen</i>	joh'keesen
stirrup	<i>abumi</i>	ah boo'mee
telescope	<i>tō-megane, bōenkyō</i>	toh-meh-ngah'neh, boh-
ticket	<i>kippu</i>	keep'poo [en-kee-oh
—, return	<i>ōfuku-gippu</i>	ohfookoo-ngheep'poo
time-table	<i>jikan hyō</i>	jee'kahn hee-oh
tip (gratuity)	<i>sakate</i>	sahkah'teh
train (rail.)	<i>kisha, ressha</i>	kee'shah, res'shah
tram	<i>tetsūdō-basha</i>	teh-ts(oo)doh'-bah'shah
traveller	<i>ryo-jin, tabi-bito</i>	ree-oh-jeen, tali'bee-
trunk	<i>kaban</i>	kahbahn' [bee'toh
tunnel	<i>tonneru</i>	tohn-neh'roo
waiter	<i>bōi, kyūji</i>	boh'ee, kee-oo'jee
waiting-room	<i>machi-ai-ba</i>	mah'chee-i-bah
saloon	<i>chabuya (vulg.)</i>	chahboo'yah
voyage	<i>kōkai</i>	koh'ki

## 22. Ships and Shipping. (Fune Nado.)

(For Conversations, see page 85.)

Anchor	<i>ikari</i>	eekah'ree
berth	<i>ne-doko</i>	neh-doh'koh
boat (ship)	<i>fune</i>	foo'neh
bow	<i>he-saki</i>	heh-sah'kee

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
cabin	<i>kyaku-shitsū, funa-</i>	kee-ah'koo-shee'ts', foo'
captain	<i>senchō</i> [beya]	sen-choh [nah-beh'yah]
compass	<i>jishaku</i>	jee-shah'koo
crew	<i>nori-kumi</i>	noh' ree-koo'mee
deck	<i>kampan</i>	kahm'pahn
flag	<i>hata</i>	hah'tah
helm (rudder)	<i>kaji</i>	kah'jee
landing-stage	<i>hatoba</i>	hah-toh'bah
life-buoy	<i>uki</i>	oo'kee
light-house	<i>tō-myō-dai</i>	toh-m'yoh-di
mast	<i>ho-bashira</i>	hoh-bahshee'rah
oar	<i>ro ; kai</i> (scull)	roh, ki [shah]
pilot	<i>midzu saki annai-</i>	mee'dzoo sah'kee ahnni'.
port (harbour)	<i>minato</i> [sha]	meenah'toh
porthole	<i>mado</i>	mah'doh
— (for gun)	<i>hō-mon</i>	hoh'mohn
rope	<i>nawa</i>	nah'wah
sail	<i>ho</i>	hoh
seaman (sailor)	<i>suifu, funa-ko</i>	soo'eefoo, foo'nah-koh
sea-sickness	<i>funa-yoi</i>	foo'nah-yoy
ship	<i>fune</i>	foo'neh
steamboat	<i>jōki-sen</i>	joh'kee-sen
steersman	<i>kaji-tori</i>	kal'jee-toh'ree
stern	<i>tomo, sem-bi</i>	toh'moh, sem-bee
steward	<i>makanai-kata</i>	mahkahni'-kah'tah

### 23. Trade and Commerce. (*Shō-gyo.*)

(For Conversations see pages 103—114.)

Accept, to (bill)	<i>hiki-ukeru</i>	hee'kee-ookeli'roo
acceptor	<i>hike-uke-nin</i>	hee'kee-oo'keh-neen
account	<i>kanjō</i>	kahnjoh' [roo
—, to close	<i>kanjō wo shimeru</i>	kahnjoh' woh sheemeh'-
—, to settle an	<i>kes-san-suru</i>	kes-sahn-soo'roo
—, current	<i>kōgo keisan</i>	koh'ngoh kay'sahn
—, on joint	<i>nori-ai-de</i>	noh'ree-i-doh
accountant	<i>kanjō-kata</i>	kahn-joh'-kah'tah
address	<i>shuku-sho</i>	shoo'koo-shoh
advance (money)	<i>mae-gashi</i>	mah'eh-ngah'shee
advice, letter of	<i>annai-jō</i>	ahn-ni'-joh
affidavit	<i>sei-gen, sen-sei</i>	say-ghanen, sen-say'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
after date	<i>hidzuke-go</i>	hee-dzoo'keh-ngoh
— sight	<i>ichi-ran-go</i>	ee'chee-rahn-ngoh
agent	<i>dai-ri-nin</i>	di-ree-neen
agreement	<i>keiyaku</i>	kay-yah'koo
arrears	<i>todo-kōri-kin</i>	toh'doh-koh'ree-keen
assets [tee)	<i>zaisan</i>	zi'sahn
assurance (guaran-	<i>hoshō</i>	hoh-shoh'
attorney (lawyer)	<i>daigen-nin</i>	di-ghen-neen
auditor	<i>kwaikai-kensa-nin</i>	k(w)i-kay'-kensah-neen
balance	<i>zankin</i>	zahn-keen
— -sheet	<i>kei-san-hyō</i>	kay-sahn-hee-oh
bank	<i>ginkō</i>	gheenkoh'
banking	<i>ginkō-ei-qyō</i>	gheenkoh'-ay-nghee-oh
bank-note	<i>ginkō-shihei</i>	gheenkoh'-shee-hay'
bankrupt	<i>hasan-nin</i>	hah'sahn-neen
bankruptcy	<i>hasan</i>	hah'sahn
bearer [tion)	<i>jisan-nin</i>	jee'sahn-neen
bill (accommoda-	<i>yūdzū-tegata</i>	yoodzoo-teh-ngah'tah
bill of exchange	<i>kawase-tegata</i>	kaliwah'seh-teh-ngah'tah
— of lading	<i>funadzumi-shōsho</i>	foonah-dzoo'mee-shoh'-shoh
bond (security)	<i>shaku-yō-shōsho</i>	shah'koo-yoh-shoh'shoh
book-keeper	<i>boki-kata</i>	boh'kee-kah' tah
brokerage	<i>kōsen</i>	koh'sen
business	<i>akinai, shōbai</i>	ah-kee-ni', shoh'bi
buyer (customer)	<i>kai-te</i>	ki-teh
cable address	<i>denshin-na-ate</i>	den'sheen-nah-ah'teh
— -gram	<i>dempō</i>	dempoh'
—, to	<i>denshin wo utsu</i>	den'sheen woh oo'tsoo
capital	<i>shihon</i>	shee'hohn
cargo	<i>tsumi-ni</i>	tsoo'mee-nee
carriage (cost of)	<i>un-chin</i>	oon-cheen [bahri'
carriage forward	<i>unsō-chin saki-barai</i>	oon-soh'-cheen sah'kee-
carriage-(post-)paid	<i>unsō-chin zumi</i>	oon-soh'-cheen dzoo'mee
cash sale	<i>gen-kin-uri</i>	ghen-keen-oo'ree
catalogue	<i>mokuroku</i>	mohkooroh'koo [joh
chamber of com-	<i>shō-gyō-kaiyi-jo</i>	shoh-nghee-oh-ki'nghee-
cheque, a [merce	<i>ko-gitte</i>	koh-ngheet'teh
cheque, crossed	<i>ōsen-ko-gitte</i>	oh'sen-koh-ngheet'teh
clearing-house (cus-	<i>kō-kanjo</i>	koh-kahn'joh
[toms)		

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
clerk	<i>ban-to</i>	bahn-toh
commerce	<i>bōeki</i>	boh'eh-kee
company, a joint-stock	<i>gō-mei kwaisha</i> [sha]	goh-may k(w)i'shah [k(w)i'shal]
—, a limited	<i>yūgen-sekinin-kwai-</i>	yoo' nghen-sehkee'neen-
consign, to	<i>okuru</i>	ohkoo'roo
consignee	<i>ni-uke-nin</i>	nee-oo'keh-neen
consignment	<i>...-okuri-ni</i>	...ohkoo'ree-nee
consignor	<i>...-okuri-nin</i>	...ohkoo'ree-neen
contra account	<i>hantai kanjō</i>	hahnti' kahnjoh'
contract, a	<i>yakujo</i>	yahkoo'joh
cost	<i>ne dan</i>	nehdahn
cost, insurance and freight (c.i.f.)	<i>tōchaku daika</i>	toh'chahkoo di'kah
cost price	<i>genka</i>	ghen-kah
credit balance	<i>zan-kin</i>	zahn-keen
creditor	<i>sai-shu</i>	si-shoo
customs' duties	<i>kwan-zei</i>	k(w)ahn-zay
damages, compensation	<i>songai-baishō</i>	sohn-nghi'-bi-shoh'
date, at three months'	<i>san-ga-getsu nichi-gen de</i>	sahn-nga-get'soo nee'chee-ngen deh
debt	<i>kari, shakkin</i>	kah'ree, shahk'keen
debtor	<i>kari-te</i>	kah'ree-teh
deliver, to	<i>sashi-watasu</i>	sah'shee-wah-tah'soo
demurrage	<i>taisen-hi-yō</i>	ti'-sen-hee-yoh
directors	<i>tori-shimari</i>	toh'ree-sheemah'ree
discount	<i>wari-biki</i>	wah'ree-bee'kee
—, to	<i>wari-biki suru</i>	wah'ree-bee'kee soo'roo
dividend	<i>haitō-kin</i>	hitoh'-keen
dock [dues	<i>senkyō-jo, dokku</i>	sen-keehoh'-joh, dohk'koo
dock and harbour	<i>dokku nyū-kō-zei</i>	dohk'koo n'yooh-koh-zay
double entry	<i>fuku-shiki-boki-hō</i>	foo'koo-shee'kee-boh'kee-hoh [koo'moo
draw, to (bill)	<i>kawase wo torikumu</i>	kahwah'seh woh tohree-
drawee	<i>shiharai-nin</i>	shee-hah-ri'-neen
drawer (of bill)	<i>furi dashi nin</i>	foo'ree dah'shee neen
duty	<i>kwan-zei</i>	kwaln-zay'
—, export	<i>yushutsū-zei</i>	yooshoo'ts'-zay
—, free	<i>mu-zei</i>	moo-zay'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
duty, import	<i>yu-nyū-zei</i>	yoo-nee-oo'-zay
—, liable to	<i>ni kakawaru</i>	nee kah-kah-wah'roo [ree
estimate, an	<i>yo-san, mitsumori</i>	yoh'sahn, meetsoomoh'-
exchange (monetary)	<i>ryōgae</i>	ree-oh'ngah-eh
export (-ation)	<i>yushutsū</i>	yooshoo'ts'
export, to	<i>yushutsū suru</i>	yooshoo'ts' soo'roo
exchange (mart)	<i>torihiki-jo</i>	tohreehee'kee-joh
firm, a	<i>shōsha, shōten</i>	shoh'shah, shoh'ten
free on board (f.o.b.)	<i>funa-zumi-daika</i>	foo'nah-dzoo'mee-di'kah
freight (charge)	<i>unsō-chin</i>	oonsoh'-cheen
— -ship	<i>funa-chin</i>	foo'nah-cheen
goods	<i>nimotsū</i>	neemoh'lts'
gross weight	<i>fūtai</i>	foo-ti
guarantee	<i>hoshō</i>	hoh-shoh' [neen
guarantor	<i>hoshō-nin, uke-nin</i>	hoh-shoh-neen, oo'keh-
holder (of bill)	<i>shōji-nin</i>	shoh'jee-neen
import	<i>yu-nyū</i>	yoo-nee-oo'
import, to	<i>yu-nyū suru</i>	yoo-nee-oo' soo'roo
import trade	<i>yu-nyū-shō-gyō</i>	yoo-nee-oo'-shoh-ng'yoh
importer	<i>yu-nyū-nin</i>	yoo-nee-oo'-neen
indemnity	<i>shōkin</i>	shoh'keen [roo
indorse, to	<i>uragaki wo suru</i>	oorah-nga'hkee woh soo'-
indorsement	<i>uragaki</i>	oorah-nga'hkee
indorsee	<i>hi-uragaki-nin</i>	hee-oorah-nga'hkee-neen
indorser [ment)	<i>uragaki-nin</i>	oorah-nga'hkee-neen
instalment (of pay-	<i>nashi kuzushi</i>	nah'shee koodzoo'shee
insurance company	<i>hōken-gwaisha</i>	hoh'ken-ng(w)i'shah
—, fire	<i>kwasai-hōken</i>	kwahsi'-hoh'ken
—, marine	<i>kaijō-hōken</i>	ki-joh'-hol'ken
— policy	<i>hōken-shōsho</i>	hoh'ken-shoh'shoh
— premium	<i>hōken-ryō</i>	hoh'ken-ree-oh'
insure, to	<i>hōken suru</i>	hoh'ken soo'roo
interest (rate of)	<i>rishi, risoku</i>	ree'shee, ree-soh'koo
invoice	<i>okurijō</i>	ohkooreejoh'
I.O.U.	<i>shakuyō-shōsho</i>	shahkoo-yoh'-shoh' shoh
landing charges	<i>riku-age-chin</i>	ree'koo-ah'ngeh-cheen
liabilities	<i>fusai</i>	foosi'
lighterage	<i>ni-bune-chin</i>	nee-boo'neh-cheen
liquidation (wind-	<i>seisan</i>	say'sahn
load, to [up)	<i>tsumi-ni wo suru</i>	tsoo'mee-nee woh soo'roo

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
loss	<i>sonshitsū</i>	sohnshee'ts'
mail-day	<i>yūbin-sen shime-kiri no hi</i>	<i>yoo'been-sen shee'meh-kee'ree noh hee</i>
manufacture, to	<i>seizō-suru</i>	<i>say-zoh'-soo'roo</i>
manufactured goods	<i>sei-hin</i>	<i>say-heen</i>
manufacturer	<i>seizō-sha</i>	<i>say-zoh'-shah</i>
market (for goods)	<i>muki</i>	<i>moo'kee</i>
— price	<i>sōba</i>	<i>soh'bah</i>
— place	<i>ichi-ba</i>	<i>ee'chee-bah</i>
merchandise	<i>shō-hin</i>	<i>shoh'-heen</i>
merchant	<i>shōnin, akindo</i>	<i>shoh'neen, ah-keen'doh</i>
merchant ship	<i>shōsen</i>	<i>shoh'sen</i>
money	<i>kinsen</i>	<i>keen'sen</i>
money-market	<i>kinyu shijō</i>	<i>keen'yoo shee-joh'</i>
negotiable	<i>yuzuri-watashi no [ness]</i>	<i>yoo-dzoo'ree-wah-tah'-shee noh deh-kee'roo</i>
negotiate, to (busi-	<i>dekiru</i>	
net cost	<i>kake-au</i>	<i>kah'keh-ow</i>
— profit	<i>gen-ka</i>	<i>ghen-kah</i>
— weight	<i>riki, mōke</i>	<i>ree-eh'kee, moh'keh</i>
obligation (debt)	<i>shōmi</i>	<i>shoh'mee</i>
order, an	<i>fusai</i>	<i>foosi'</i>
—, to	<i>chūmon</i>	<i>choo'mohn</i>
package (case)	<i>chūmon wo suru</i>	<i>choo'mohn woh soo'roo</i>
packing	<i>hako</i>	<i>hah'koh</i>
paid	<i>nidzukuri</i>	<i>needzookoo'ree</i>
par	<i>harai-zumi</i>	<i>hah-ril'-dzoo'mee</i>
— of exchange	<i>dōka</i>	<i>doh'kah</i>
partner	<i>kawase no dōka</i>	<i>kahwah'seh noh doh'kah</i>
partnership	<i>sha-in</i>	<i>shah-een</i>
payable	<i>kumi-ai</i>	<i>koo'mee-i</i>
payee	<i>harai-watasu-beki</i>	<i>[kee hahri'-wahtah'soo-beh'-ookehtoh' ree-neen</i>
payment	<i>uketori-nin</i>	
per annum	<i>shi-harai</i>	<i>shee-hahri'</i>
per cent., 2½	<i>mai-nen, nen ni</i>	<i>mi-nen, nen nee</i>
— —, 3	<i>ni bu go rin</i>	<i>nee boo goh reen</i>
port of delivery	<i>sam bu</i>	<i>sahm boo</i>
port dues	<i>moku-teki-kō</i>	<i>moh'koo-teh'kee-kch</i>
price, cost-	<i>minato zei</i>	<i>meenah'toh zay</i>
— list	<i>shi-ire, moto-ne</i>	<i>shee-ee'reh, moh'toh-neh</i>
	<i>daika-hyō</i>	<i>di'kah-hee-oh</i>

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
price, selling	<i>uri-ne</i>	oo'ree-neh
—, trade	<i>dōgyō-nin dōshi no nedan</i>	<i>doh-ngeeh'-neen doh'shee noh neh'dahn</i> [neh'dahn ohroh'shee oo'ree noh oo'ree-ah'nghieh-dah'kah
—, wholesale	<i>oroshi uri no nedan</i>	<i>toh'koo, ree-eh'kee</i>
proceeds	<i>uri-age daka</i>	<i>sohn toh'koo kahnjoh'</i>
profit	<i>toku, rieki</i>	<i>yahkoosoh'kooteh-ngah'-shoo'ee-shoh</i> [tah keechoh'men nah
— and loss account	<i>son toku kanjō</i>	<i>kow</i>
promissory note	<i>yakusoku tegata</i>	<i>heen shee'ts'</i>
prospectus	<i>shui-sho</i>	<i>tah'kah</i>
punctual	<i>kichōmen na</i>	<i>sahn-ngah-geh'ts'</i>
purchase, to	<i>kau</i>	<i>ee-neh</i>
quality (of goods)	<i>hin shitsū</i>	<i>neh woh tsookeh'roo</i>
quantity	<i>taka</i>	<i>kahwah'leh</i>
quarter (3 months)	<i>san-ga-getsū</i>	<i>ookehtoh'ree-shoh</i>
quotation (of price)	<i>ii-ne</i>	<i>neh-bee'kee</i>
quote, to	<i>ne wo tsukeru</i>	<i>si-yooshoo'ts'</i>
rate of exchange	<i>kawase</i>	<i>sheen-yoh' shoh'ki-neen</i>
receipt	<i>uketori-shō</i>	<i>kahkeetoh'meh nee sooh'-roo</i> [ngah'mee
reduction	<i>ne-biki</i>	<i>kahkeetoh'meh noh teh-</i>
re-export	<i>sai-yushutsū</i>	<i>kahkeetoh'meh</i>
references	<i>shinyō shōkai-nin</i>	<i>kahkeetoh'meh ree-oh</i>
register, to (letter)	<i>kakitome ni suru</i>	<i>soh'keen</i>
registered letter	<i>kakitome no tegami</i>	<i>yah-cheen</i>
registration	<i>kakitome</i>	<i>hen'jee, hen-toh'</i>
— fee	<i>kakitome ryō</i>	<i>hen'jee soo'roo</i>
remittance	<i>sōkin</i>	<i>di'ree-neen</i>
rent	<i>ya-chin</i>	<i>koh-oo'ree noh</i>
reply	<i>henji, hentō</i>	<i>koh-oo'ree woh soo'roo</i>
—, to	<i>henji suru</i>	<i>ghek-kee-oo'</i>
representative	<i>dairi-nin</i>	<i>oo'roo koh'toh</i>
retail	<i>ko-uri no</i>	<i>oo'ree-teh, oo'ree-kah'tah</i>
—, to	<i>ko-uri wo suru</i>	<i>mee'hohn</i>
salary	<i>gekkyū</i>	<i>hoh-shoh'</i>
sale	<i>uru koto</i>	<i>oo'roo</i> [hee
salesman (seller)	<i>uri-te, uri-kata</i>	<i>oo'keh-wahtah'shee noh</i>
sample	<i>mihon</i>	
security(guarantee)	<i>hoshō</i>	
sell, to	<i>uru</i>	
settling days	<i>uke-watashi no hi</i>	

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation
shareholder	<i>kabu-nushi</i>	kah'boo-noo'shee
shares	<i>kabushiki</i>	kal'booshee'kee
—, preference	<i>yū sen kabu</i>	<i>yoo</i> sen kah'boo
—, railway	<i>tetsudō-kabu</i>	teh-tsoodoh'-kah'boo
shipping charges	<i>funadzumi nyū hi</i> [ya]	foonahdzoo'mee nee-oo' hee [sen-yah]
shipping house	<i>funa-zumi shūsen-</i>	foo'nah-dzoo'mee shoo'-
shipping trade	<i>kai-un-gyō</i>	ki-oon-nghee-oh'
solvent	<i>shiryoku no aru</i>	shee-ree-oh'koo noh
stock (goods)	<i>ari ni</i>	ah'ree nee [ah'roo]
stock (shares, etc.)	<i>kabushiki</i>	kahbooshee'kee
stock-broker	<i>kabushiki-nakagai-</i> nin [jo]	kahbooshee'kee-nahkah- nghi'-neen [hee'kee-joh]
stock exchange	<i>kabushiki-tori-hiki-</i>	kahbooshee'kee-toh'ree-
stock-taking	<i>tana-oroshi</i>	tab'nah-ohroh'shee
stowage	<i>tsumi-oki</i>	tsoo'mee-oh'kee
tare	<i>fūtai</i>	foo'ti
tariff (duties)	<i>zeisoku</i>	zaysoh'koo
telegraphic address	<i>denshin-na-ate</i>	den'sheen-nah-ah'leh
— code	<i>dempō no angō</i>	dem-poh' noh ahn-ngoh'
— remittance	<i>denshin kawase</i>	den'sheen kahwah'seh
telephone	<i>denwa ki</i>	den'wah kee
— exchange	<i>denwa kō-kwan-jo</i>	den'wah koh-k(w)ahn-joh
— number	<i>denwa no bango</i>	den'wah noh bahn'ngoh
tender, to	<i>nyu-satsu suru</i>	nee'oo-sah'tsoo soo'roo
terms (conditions)	<i>keiyaku no jōken</i>	kay-yah'koo noh joh'ken
tonnage	<i>tonsū</i>	tohnsoo'
— (dues)	<i>tonzei</i>	tohn-zay'
towing charges	<i>hiki-bune-ryō</i>	hee'kee-boo'neh-ree-oh'
trade	<i>shōgyō</i>	shoh-nghee-oh
trade-mark	<i>shōhyō</i>	shoh'hee-oh
transaction	<i>tori-hiki</i>	tol'ree-hee'kee
transfer	<i>yudzuri-watashi</i>	yoodzoo'ree-wahtah'shee
—, to	<i>yudzuri-watasu</i>	yoodzoo'ree-wahtah'soo
traveller (commercial)	<i>chūmon-tori, tabi-</i> akinlo	choo'mohn-toh'ree, tah'- bee-ah-keen'doh
underwriter	<i>hoken-sha</i>	hoh'ken-shah
unloading	<i>ni-oroshi</i>	nee-ohroh'shee
value	<i>atai, ne-uchi</i>	ah-ti', neh-oo'chee
vessel (ship)	<i>fune</i>	foo'neh

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
voucher	<i>uke-tori-shō</i>	oo'keh-toh'ree-shoh
warehouse	<i>kura, dozō</i>	koo'rah, doh-zoh'
warranty	<i>hoshō</i>	hohshoh'
weight	<i>mekata</i>	mehkah'tah
wharf	<i>hatoba</i>	hahtoh'bah
warfage	<i>hatoba-zei</i>	hahtoh'bah-zay
wholesale	<i>ōuri</i>	oh-oo-ree
— merchant	<i>oroshi-uri</i>	ohroh'shee-oo'ree
winding-up	<i>kwaisha no kaisan</i>	kwi'shah noh ki'sahn

#### 24. Correspondence. (*Sho-kan.*)

(For Conversations see page 95.)

Address	<i>shuku-sho, na-ate</i>	shoo'koo-shoh, nah-ah'teh
address, to	<i>ateru</i>	ah-teh'roo [mee
blotting-paper	<i>sumi-tori-gami</i>	soo'mee-toh'ree-ngah'-
date	<i>gappi, hidzuke</i>	gahp'pee, heedzoo'keh
envelope	<i>jōbukuro</i>	joh'bookooroh
ink	<i>inki, sumi</i>	een'kee, soo'mee
inkstand	<i>inki-tsubo</i>	een'kee-tsso'boh
letter, note	<i>sho-jō, tegami</i>	shoh-joh, teh-ngah'mee
— -box	<i>yūbin-bako</i>	yoo'been-bah'koh
note-paper	<i>shokan-shi</i>	shoh'kahn-shee
pen, steel (nib)	<i>pen</i>	pen
— , fountain	<i>mannen-fude</i>	man'nen-foo'deh
— -holder	<i>pen-jiku</i>	pen-jee'koo
pencil	<i>empitsū</i>	em-pee'ts'
penknife	<i>kaichū-gatana</i>	ki-choo'-ngah-tah'nah
seal	<i>in, impan</i>	een, eempahn'
sealing wax	<i>fū-rō</i>	foo-roh
sheet of paper, a	<i>kami ichi mai</i>	kah'mee ee'chee mi
signature	<i>kimei</i>	keemay'
write, to	<i>kaku</i>	kah'koo
writing	<i>kakimono</i>	kahkeemoh'noh
— -desk	<i>tsukuye</i>	tsoo-koo'yeh

#### 25. Post-office, Telegraph and Telephone.

(*Yūbin*; *denshin*; *denwa.*)

(For Conversations see page 95, and for Postal Rates see page 108.)

Book post	<i>shomotsu-yūbin</i>	shoh-moh'ts'-yoo'been
destination	<i>yūku-saki, sempō</i>	yookoo-sah'kee, sempoh'
excess (postage)	<i>fusokuzei</i>	foo-soh-koo-zay'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
letter post	<i>sho-kwan-yūbin</i>	shoh-k(w)ahn-yoo'been
money order	<i>yūbin-kawase</i>	yoo'been-kah-wah'seh
newspaper wrapper	<i>obi-fū</i>	oh'bee-foo
number (of order)	<i>bangō</i>	bahn-ngoh' [been
parcel post	<i>kodzutsu-mi yūbin</i>	kohdzoo'tsoo - mee yoo'-
postage stamp	<i>yūbin-gitte</i>	yoo'been-ngheet'teh
post-card	<i>yūbin-hagaki</i>	yoo'been-hah-ngah'kee
poste-restante	<i>yūbin-kyoku-azukari</i>	yoo'been-kee-oh'koo-ah-dzoo-kah'ree
postman	<i>yūbin-haitatsu-nin</i>	yoo'been-hi-tah'ts'-neen
postmaster	<i>yūbin-kyoku-chō</i>	yoo'been-kee-oh'koo-choh
post-office	<i>yūbin-kyoku</i>	yoo'been-kee-oh'koo
post-paid	<i>yūbin ryō harai-zumi no</i>	yoo'been ree-oh' hahri'-dzoo'mee noh [roo
prepay, to	<i>mae barai wo suru</i>	mah'eh bahri' woh soo'-
register, to (a letter)	<i>kakitome ni suru</i>	kahkitetoh'meh nee soo'-roo [teh-ngah'mee
registered letter	<i>kakitome no tegami</i>	kahkitetoh' meh noh
reply paid	<i>hempō-harai-zumi</i>	hempoh'-hahri'-dzoo'mee
ring up, to	<i>yobi-dasu</i>	yoh'bee-dah'soo
telegram	<i>dempō</i>	dempoh'
—, cost of	<i>denshin-ryō</i>	den'sheen-rec-oh'
telegraph form	<i>dempō-haku-shū</i>	dempoh'-hah'koo-shee
— messenger	<i>dempō-zukai</i>	dempoh'-dzooki'
— office	<i>denshin-kyoku</i>	den'sheen-kee-oh'koo
telegraph, to	<i>denshin wo kakeru</i>	den'sheen woh kahkeh'roo
telephone	<i>denwa</i>	den'wah
—, to	<i>denwa wo kakeru</i>	den'wah woh kahkeh'roo
— call office	<i>denwa kō-kwan-jo</i>	den'wah koh-kwahn-joh
— number	<i>denwa bango</i>	den'wah bahn'ngoh
weight	<i>mekata</i>	mehkah'tah
—, over	<i>yobun-mekata</i>	yohboon-mehkah'tah
26. Army and Navy. ( <i>Riku-gun</i> ; <i>kai-gun</i> .)		
Adjutant	<i>fukukwan</i>	fookoo'k(w)ahn
— general	<i>sambō-sō-kwan</i>	sam-boh-soh-k(w)ahin
admiral	<i>kaigun-taishō</i>	ki'ngoon-ti-shoh'
advance, to	<i>susumu</i>	soo-soo'moo
aide-de-camp	<i>denrei-shi</i>	denray'-shee
alarm, an	<i>keihō</i>	kayhoh'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
ammunition	<i>dan-yaku</i>	dahn-yah'koo
— (small arms)	<i>shōjū danyaku</i>	<i>shoh-joo dahn-yah'koo</i>
ammunition wagon	<i>danyaku sha</i>	dahn-yah'koo shah
anchor	<i>ikari</i>	eekah'ree
anchorage	<i>teihaku-jo</i>	tayhah'koo-joh
armistice	<i>kyū-sen</i>	kee-oo'-sen
armour	<i>yoroi</i>	yoh-roy'
arms	<i>bu-ki</i>	boo-kee
arms, small	<i>shōjū</i>	shoh'joo
army	<i>gunzei</i>	goon-zay
army-corps	<i>gundan</i>	goon'dahn
Army list	<i>riku-gun meibo</i>	ree'koo-ngoon may'boh
— Medical Corps	<i>gunibu</i>	goonee'boo
army orders	<i>fukueki shōtei</i>	fookooeh'kee shoh'tay
artillery (guns)	<i>tai-hō</i>	ti-hoh
artillerymen	<i>hō-hei</i>	hoh'-hay
attack, an	<i>kōgeki</i>	koh'ngeh-kee
—, frontal	<i>shōmen kōgeki</i>	shoh'men koh'ngeh-kee
attack, to	<i>kōgeki suru</i>	koh'ngeh-kee soo'roo
attention !	<i>ki wo tsuke !</i>	kee woh tsoo-keh !
axe	<i>ono</i>	oh'noh
band	<i>gaku-tai</i>	gah'koo-ti
band-master	<i>gaku-tai-chō</i>	gah'koo-ti-choh
bandsman	<i>gaku-shu</i>	gah'koo-shoo
barracks	<i>heiei</i>	hay-ay
barrel (rifle)	<i>tsu-tsu</i>	tsoo-tsoo
battalion	<i>daitai</i>	di-ti
battery	<i>hō-hei-chū-tai</i>	hoh-hay-choo-ti
battle	<i>kassen</i>	kahs-sen
battle-ship	<i>sentō-kan</i>	sentoh'-kahn
bayonet	<i>jū-ken</i>	joo-ken
bayonets ! fix-	<i>tsuke ken !</i>	tsoo'keh ken !
bearer company	<i>eiseitai</i>	ay-say-ti'
bivouac, to	<i>roei suru</i>	roh-ay' soo'roo
block (ship's)	<i>semi</i>	seh'mee
blockade	<i>hō-sa</i>	hoh-sah
bomb, -shell	<i>haretsū-dama</i>	halireh'ts'-dah'mah
bombard, to	<i>hōgeki-suru</i>	hoh'ngeh-kee-soo'roo
breastwork	<i>kyō-heki</i>	kee-oh'-heh'kee
breech (of gun)	<i>hōbi</i>	hoh'bee

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
breech-loader (rifle)	<i>kō-sō-jū</i>	<i>koh-soh-joo</i>
bridle	<i>tazuna</i>	<i>tah-dzoo-nah</i>
brigade	<i>ryodan</i>	<i>ree-oh'dah</i>
brigadier-general	<i>ryodan-chō</i>	<i>ree-oh'dah-choh</i>
bugle	<i>rappa</i>	<i>rahp'pah</i>
bugler	<i>rappa-shu</i>	<i>rahp'pah-shoo</i>
bullet (rifle)	<i>shōjū-dan, tama</i>	<i>shoh'joo dahn, tah'mah</i>
burst, to (shell)	<i>haretsu suru</i>	<i>hahreh'tsoo soo'roo</i>
cable (anchor)	<i>ōzuna</i>	<i>oh'dzoo-nah</i>
camp	<i>jin-ya</i>	<i>jeen-yah</i>
campaign	<i>sen-eki</i>	<i>sen-eh'kee</i>
camping ground	<i>sha-ei-chi</i>	<i>shah-ay-chee</i>
cannon, gun	<i>tai-hō</i>	<i>ti-hoh</i>
captain (army)	<i>rikugun-tai-i</i>	<i>reekoo'ngoon-ti-ee</i>
— (navy)	<i>kaigun-taisa</i>	<i>ki'-ngoon-ti'sah</i>
capture, to (a ship)	<i>ho-kwaku suru</i>	<i>hoh-k(w)ah'koo soo'roo</i>
cartridge	<i>yaku-bō</i>	<i>yah'koo-boh</i>
cartridge-pouch	<i>danyaku-bako</i>	<i>dahn-yah'koo bah'koh</i>
casualties	<i>shishō</i>	<i>sheeshoh'</i>
cavalry	<i>ki-hei</i>	<i>kee-hay</i> [roo]
cease fire, to	<i>hassha wo yameru</i>	<i>hahs-shah woh yahmeh'-</i>
certificate, leave	<i>kyū-ka shōsho</i>	<i>kee-oo'-kah-shoh'shoh</i>
chain, anchor-	<i>byōsa</i>	<i>bee-oh'sah</i>
change step !	<i>fumikae !</i>	<i>foomeekah'eh !</i>
chaplain (army)	<i>rikugun kwaishi</i>	<i>reekoo'ngoon k(w)i'shee</i>
chaplain (navy)	<i>kaigun-kwaishi</i>	<i>ki'ngoon-k(w)i'shee</i>
charge !	<i>kō-geki itase !</i>	<i>koh-ngeh-kee eetal'seh !</i>
chief-of-the-staff	<i>sambōchō</i>	<i>sahm-boh-choh</i>
colonel	<i>taisa</i>	<i>ti'sah</i>
colours, the	<i>gun-ki</i>	<i>goon-kee</i>
column	<i>jutai</i>	<i>jooti'</i>
combatant	<i>sentō-in</i>	<i>sentoh'-een</i>
—, non-	<i>hi-sentō-nin</i>	<i>hee-sentoh'-neen</i>
command, a	<i>gōrei, meirei</i>	<i>goh'ray, may-ray'</i>
—, to	<i>shirei suru</i>	<i>sheeray' soo'roo</i>
commander (navy)	<i>kaigun shōsa</i>	<i>ki'ngoon shoh'sah</i>
— in-chief	<i>shireichō-kwan</i>	<i>sheeraychoh'-k(w)ahn</i>
commanding officer	<i>shirei-kwan</i>	<i>sheeray'k(w)ahn</i>
commissariat	<i>hyō-rōtai</i>	<i>hee-oh-roh'ti</i>
company	<i>chūtai</i>	<i>choo'ti</i>

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
company (artillery)	<i>taihō-tai</i>	<i>ti-hoh'-ti</i>
—, half	<i>taihō han-tai</i>	<i>ti-hoh' hahn-ti</i>
compass (mariner's)	<i>ji-shaku</i>	<i>jee-shah'koo</i>
corporal [(press)]	<i>gochō</i>	<i>goh-choh'</i>
correspondents	<i>jūgun kisha</i>	<i>joo'ngoon kee'shah</i>
court-martial	<i>gumpō-kwaigi</i>	<i>goompoh'-kwi'nghee</i>
crew	<i>nori-kumi-in</i>	<i>noh'ree-koo'mee-een</i>
cruiser	<i>junyō-kan</i>	<i>joon-yoh'-kahn</i>
cut (wound)	<i>kega kizu</i>	<i>keh'ngah, kee'dsu</i>
defaulter	<i>hanzaisha</i>	<i>hahn-zi'shah</i>
defaulter's drill	<i>shō-batsu chōren</i>	<i>shoh-bah'tsoo choh'ren</i>
defence	<i>bōgyo</i>	<i>boh'nghee-oh</i>
depot	<i>honei</i>	<i>hohn-ay</i>
deserter	<i>dassō-hei</i>	<i>dahs-soh'-hay</i>
detachment	<i>shi-tai</i>	<i>shee-ti'</i>
discipline	<i>gunki</i>	<i>goon'kee</i>
disembark, to	<i>jō-riku suru</i>	<i>joh-ree'koo-soo'roo</i>
dismount!	<i>geba !</i>	<i>gheh'bah !</i>
division	<i>shidan</i>	<i>shee'dahn</i>
doctor, the	<i>isha</i>	<i>ee'shah</i>
dress!	<i>narae !</i>	<i>nah-rah'eh !</i>
drill	<i>chōren, sōren</i>	<i>choh'ren soh'ren</i>
drill-book	<i>sōten</i>	<i>soh'ten</i>
driver	<i>gyosotsu</i>	<i>ghee-oh-soh'tsoo</i>
drum	<i>taiko</i>	<i>ti'koh</i>
drummer	<i>koshu</i>	<i>koh'shoo</i>
duties	<i>gimu</i>	<i>ghee'moo</i>
duty, guard	<i>shuei gimu</i>	<i>shoo-ay' ghee'moo</i>
—, outpost	<i>zenshō gimu</i>	<i>zenshoh' ghee'moo</i>
dynamite	<i>dinamito</i>	<i>deenahmee'toh</i>
embark, to	<i>jōsen suru</i>	<i>joh-sen soo'roo</i>
embarkation	<i>jōsen</i>	<i>joh'sen</i>
encampment	<i>yaei</i>	<i>yah-ay'</i>
enemy	<i>teki</i>	<i>teh'kee</i>
enemy's position	<i>tekijin</i>	<i>teh-kee'jeen</i>
engagement	<i>kas-sen</i>	<i>kahs-sen</i>
engineer (naval)	<i>kaigun-ki-kwan-shi</i>	<i>ki'ngoon-kee-k(w)ahn-</i>
engineers (corps)	<i>kōheidan</i>	<i>koh'hay-dahn</i> [shee
equipment	<i>gun-bi</i>	<i>goon-bee</i>
escort	<i>goei</i>	<i>goh-ay'</i>

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
exercise, bayonet	<i>jūkenjutsu</i>	<i>joo'kenjootsoo</i>
expedition	<i>ensei</i>	<i>ensay'</i>
extend!	<i>chire!</i>	<i>chee'reh</i>
eyes right, dress!	<i>migi e, narae!</i>	<i>mee'nghee eh, nah-rah'-heedah'ree eh!</i> [eh!]
— left!	<i>hidari e!</i>	
“ fall in,” to	<i>seiretsu suru</i>	<i>say-reh'ts' soo'roo</i>
farrier	<i>teitetsukō</i>	<i>taytetsookoh'</i>
fatigue (barrack)	<i>einai tōban</i>	<i>ay-ni' tol'bahn</i>
field artillery	<i>yasen hōhei</i>	<i>yah'sen hoh'hay</i>
— exercises	<i>sōren</i>	<i>soh-ren</i>
— glass	<i>sōgan-kyō</i>	<i>soh'ngahn-kee-oh'</i>
— gun	<i>yahō</i>	<i>yah-hoh'</i>
— hospital	<i>yasen byōin</i>	<i>yah'sen bee-oh'een</i>
— marshal	<i>gensui</i>	<i>ghensoo'ee</i>
— telegraph	<i>yasen denshin</i>	<i>yah'sen den'sheen</i>
file (of men)	<i>retsu, go</i>	<i>reh'tsoo, goh</i>
fire!	<i>ute!</i>	<i>oo'teh!</i>
fire, to	<i>hassha suru, uchi-</i>	<i>hahs'shah soo'roo, oo'chee</i>
flag	<i>hata</i> [ <i>kakeru</i> ]	<i>hah'tah</i> [ <i>kah-keh'roo</i> ]
flank	<i>sokumen</i>	<i>sohkoo'men</i>
—, left	<i>hidari sokumen</i>	<i>hee-dah'ree soh-koo'men</i>
—, right	<i>migi sokumen</i>	<i>mee'nghee soh-koo'men</i>
fleet, the	<i>kantai</i>	<i>kahnti'</i>
foot-soldier	<i>hosotsu</i>	<i>hoh-soh'tsoo</i>
forage	<i>kaiba, baryō</i>	<i>ki'bah, bah-ree-oh'</i>
foresight (of rifle)	<i>shōjaku</i>	<i>shoh'jah-koo</i>
formation	<i>taikei</i>	<i>ti-kay'</i>
fortress	<i>hōdai, yōsai</i>	<i>hoh'di, yoh'si</i>
forward!	<i>mae e! susume!</i>	<i>mah'eh eh! soo-soo'meh!</i>
front, the	<i>shōmen</i>	<i>shoh'men</i>
furlough	<i>kyūka</i>	<i>kee-oo'kah</i>
gallop, to	<i>shikku suru</i>	<i>sheek'koo soo'roo</i>
garrison	<i>shubibei</i>	<i>shoobeehay'</i>
general, a	<i>taishō</i>	<i>ti-shoh'</i>
general officer	<i>shōkwan</i>	<i>shoh'kwahn</i>
governor (military)	<i>sōtoku</i>	<i>soh'tohkoo</i>
ground, parade-	<i>rempeiba</i>	<i>rempay'bah</i>
guard, the	<i>eihei</i>	<i>ay-hay'</i>
—, advanced	<i>zenei</i>	<i>zehn-ay'</i>
—, rear-	<i>kōei</i>	<i>koh'ay</i>

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
guard-room	<i>ei-sha</i>	ay-shah
guard, to mount	<i>jōban suru</i>	<i>joh'bahn soo'roo</i>
guard turn out!	<i>tore-jū! tachi ide!</i>	<i>toh'reh-joo! tah'chee ee'-hoh</i> [deh!]
gun, cannon	<i>hō</i>	<i>hoh'shah</i>
gun-carriage	<i>hōshah</i>	<i>hoh'soh-tsoo</i>
gunner	<i>hōsotsu</i>	<i>k(w)ah-yah'koo</i>
gunpowder	<i>kwayaku</i>	<i>tohmah'reh!</i>
halt!	<i>tomare!</i>	<i>mah-ngoo'sah</i>
hay (fodder)	<i>magusa</i>	<i>hohnay'</i>
head-quarters	<i>honei</i>	<i>oomahbah'keh</i>
horse-brush	<i>umabake</i>	<i>bi</i>
— -cloth	<i>bai</i>	<i>tet-tay'</i>
— -shoe	<i>tettei</i>	<i>bee-oh'een</i>
hospital, station-	<i>byōin</i>	<i>bee-oh'eensen</i>
hospital-ship	<i>byōinsen</i>	<i>koh'yah</i>
hut	<i>koya</i>	<i>kahk'koh shah-ngeh'kee</i>
independent firing	<i>kakko shageki</i>	<i>hoh-hay'</i>
infantry	<i>hohei</i>	<i>kee'bah hoh-hay'</i>
—, mounted	<i>kiba hohei</i>	<i>kehn-eh'tsoo</i>
inspection [ant-	<i>kenetsu</i>	<i>joh-kee-oh' kwahn</i>
instructor, assist-	<i>jokyō kwan</i>	<i>fufuku, fuki</i>
insubordination	<i>fufuku, fuki</i>	<i>kē-mee'ts' kee-oh'koo</i>
Intelligence Dept.	<i>kimitsu kyoku</i>	<i>tsūyaku-kwan, tsū-ji</i>
interpreter	<i>tsūyaku-kwan, tsū-ji</i>	<i>tsoo'-yah'koo-kwahn,</i>
interval	<i>kankaku</i>	<i>kahnkah'koo</i> [tsoo'-jee
intrench, to	<i>hōshō suru</i>	<i>hoh-shoh soo'roo</i>
killed in action	<i>senshi suru</i>	<i>sen-shee soo'roo</i>
knapsack	<i>hainō</i>	<i>hi-noh'</i>
ladder	<i>hashigo</i>	<i>hah-shee'ngoh</i>
lance, spear	<i>yari</i>	<i>yah'ree</i>
lancer	<i>sōkihei</i>	<i>soh-keehay'</i>
lashing (binding)	<i>kessoku</i>	<i>kes-soh'koo</i>
leave, on	<i>kyūka de oru</i>	<i>kee-oo'kah deh oh'roo</i>
left	<i>hidari</i>	<i>heedah'ree</i>
— turn	<i>hidari muke</i>	<i>heedah'ree moo'keh</i>
— wheel	<i>hidare e maware</i>	<i>heedah'ree eh mahwah'-choo'ee</i> [reh]
lieutenant (army)	<i>chūi</i>	<i>choo'sah</i>
— -colonel	<i>chūsa</i>	<i>choo-joh</i>
— -general	<i>chūjō</i>	<i>:tsoo'nah</i>
line (rope)	<i>tsuna</i>	

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
line, firing	<i>shageki sen</i>	shah-ngeh'kee sen
—, in	<i>tsuranaraz</i>	tsoo-rah-nah'roo
— of fire	<i>kwasen</i>	k(w)ah'sen
load, to (gun)	<i>hō wo sōten suru</i>	hoh woh soh'ten soo'roo
magazine	<i>kwayaku sōko</i>	k(w)ah-yah'koo soh'koh
— rifle	<i>rempatsujū</i>	rem-pahtsoo-joo'
main body	<i>hongun</i>	hohn'ngoon
major	<i>shōsa</i>	shoh'sah
— general	<i>shōshō</i>	shoh'shoh
man-of-war	<i>gunkan</i>	goon'kahn
map	<i>dzu</i>	dzoo
march!	<i>susume !</i>	soosoo'meh !
—, forced	<i>kyōkōgun</i>	kee-oh-koh'ngoon
mark time, to	<i>ashibumi suru</i>	ahsheeboo'mee soo'roo
marksman	<i>shashu</i>	shah'shoo
midshipman	<i>kaigun-shō-i-kōhosei</i>	ki'ngoon-shoh-ee-koh'-
military police	<i>kempei</i>	kem-pay' [hoh-say
mine	<i>raikō</i>	ri-koh'
musketry	<i>shageki</i>	shah-ngheh'kee
— instruction	<i>shageki kyōren</i>	shah-ngheh'kee kee-oh'-
muzzle of a gun	<i>hōkō</i>	hoh-koh' [ren
Navy, the	<i>kaigun</i>	ki'ngoon
officer	<i>shikwan, shōkō</i>	sh'k(w)abn, shoh-koh
—, non-com.	<i>ka-shi</i>	kah-shee
—, petty [(N.C.O.)]	<i>ka-shi-kwan</i>	kah-shee-k(w)ahn
—, staff	<i>sambō shōkō</i>	sahmboh' shoh-koh
officers' mess	<i>shōkō kaishokusho</i>	shoh'koh ki-shoh-koo-
order (command)	<i>meirei</i>	mayray' [shoh
orderly	<i>denrei ka-shi</i>	denray' kah-shee
outpost	<i>zenshō</i>	zenshoh'
parade	<i>kwampei shiki</i>	k(w)ahmpay' shee'kee
parole	<i>mongō</i>	mohngoh'
patrol	<i>sekikō</i>	seh-keekoh'
pay (officer's)	<i>hōkyū</i>	hoh-kee-oo'
— (soldier's)	<i>kyūryō</i>	kee-oo-ree-oh
paymaster	<i>gunri</i>	goon'ree
pickaxe	<i>tsuruppashi</i>	tsooroop-pah'shee
picket	<i>sho-hei</i>	shoh-hay'
pile arms!	<i>kume jū !</i>	koo'meh joo !
pontoon	<i>kōkyō</i>	koh-kee-oh

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
post	<i>shōhsho</i>	<i>shoh'shoh</i>
present!	<i>nerae!</i>	<i>nehl-rah'eh!</i>
— arms!	<i>sasage jū!</i>	<i>sahsah'ngeh joo!</i>
prisoner of war	<i>fūryō</i>	<i>f'ree-oh'</i>
—, to take	<i>toriko ni suru</i>	<i>tohree'koh nee soo'roo</i>
promotion	<i>shinkyū</i>	<i>sheenkee-'oo'</i>
punishment	<i>chō-kai</i>	<i>choh-ki</i>
private, a	<i>heisotsu</i>	<i>haysoh'tsoo</i>
quartermaster	<i>kyūyō-gakari</i>	<i>kee-oo-yoh-ngahkah'ree</i>
— sergeant	<i>kyūyō gunso</i>	<i>kee-oo'yoh goon'soh</i>
quarters	<i>ei</i>	<i>ay</i>
quick march!	<i>haya ashi!</i>	<i>hah'yah ah'shee</i>
range of gun	<i>shatei</i>	<i>shah-tay'</i>
rank (in army)	<i>ikai</i>	<i>eeki'</i>
— and file	<i>heishi</i>	<i>hay'shee</i>
—, front	<i>zenretsu</i>	<i>zenreh'tsoo</i>
—, rear	<i>kōretsu</i>	<i>koh'reh-tsoo</i>
rations	<i>kōbun</i>	<i>koh'boon</i>
ready!	<i>yōi</i>	<i>yoh'ee</i>
rear, the	<i>hai-men</i>	<i>hi-men</i>
rear-admiral	<i>kaigun-shōshō</i>	<i>ki'ngoon-shoh-shoh</i>
reconnaissance	<i>teisatsu</i>	<i>taysah'tsoo</i>
reconnoitre, to	<i>teisatsu suru</i>	<i>taysah'tsoo soo'roo</i>
recruit, a	<i>shimpei, nyūtaisha</i>	<i>sheem-pay', nee-oo'ti-shah</i>
Red Cross Society	<i>sekijūjisha</i>	<i>sehkeejoo'jeeshah</i>
redoubt	<i>kakumembō</i>	<i>kali-koo-mem-boh'</i>
regiment, cavalry	<i>kihei rentai</i>	<i>keehay' renti'</i>
—, infantry	<i>hohei rentai</i>	<i>hoh-hay' renti'</i>
regulations	<i>kyōrei</i>	<i>kee-oh'ray</i>
reins	<i>tazuna</i>	<i>tah-dzoo'nah</i>
report, a	<i>tsūhō</i>	<i>tsoo-hoh</i>
reserves	<i>yobi, kōbi</i>	<i>yoh'bee, koh'bee</i>
retire, retreat (to)	<i>taishoku suru</i>	<i>ti-shoh'koo soo'roo</i>
reveille	<i>taikyaku suru</i>	<i>ti-kee-ah'koo soo'roo</i>
review	<i>kishōrappa</i>	<i>keeshoh'rahppah</i>
rifle	<i>kwampei-shiki</i>	<i>k(w)ahmpay'-shee'kee</i>
right, the	<i>shō-jū</i>	<i>shoh-joo</i>
— turn!	<i>migi</i>	<i>mee'nghee</i>
— wheel!	<i>migi muke</i>	<i>mee'nghee moo'keli [reh</i>
	<i>migi e maware</i>	<i>mee'nghee eh mahwah'-</i>

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
roll-call, the	<i>tenko</i>	ten'koh
route-march	<i>kōgun</i>	<i>koh'ngoon</i>
saddle	<i>kura</i>	<i>koo'rah</i>
sailor, bluejacket	<i>suihei</i>	<i>soo-ee-hay'</i>
— (merc. marine)	<i>suifu</i>	<i>soo-ee'foo</i>
salute, a	<i>keirei</i>	<i>kay-ray'</i>
—, to	<i>keirei suru</i>	<i>kayray' soo'roo</i>
scout, a	<i>saisaku</i>	<i>si-sah'koo</i>
—, to	<i>sōsaku suru</i>	<i>soh'sah-koo soo'roo</i>
sentry	<i>bampei</i>	<i>bahm-pay'</i>
sergeant	<i>gunsō</i>	<i>goonsoh'</i>
— -major	<i>sōchō</i>	<i>soh-choh</i>
servant, officers'	<i>jūsotsu</i>	<i>joo'sohtsuu</i>
service (duty)	<i>kimmu</i>	<i>keem'moo</i>
—, special	<i>tokubetsu kimmu</i>	<i>tohkoobeh'tsoo keem'-</i>
shell	<i>hōdan</i>	<i>hoh'dahn</i>
— fire	<i>hōdan shageki</i>	<i>hoh'dahn shah-ngeh'kee</i>
shot, a	<i>dangwan</i>	<i>dahn'ng(w)ahn</i>
shoulder arms !	<i>ninae jū !</i>	<i>nee-nah'eh joo !</i>
sight (of gun)	<i>shōjaku</i>	<i>shoh'jahkoo</i>
signal, to	<i>shingō suru</i>	<i>sheen-goh' soo'roo</i>
signaller	<i>shingō-hei</i>	<i>sheen-goh'-hay</i>
skirmish, to	<i>shōtō suru</i>	<i>shoh-toh soo'roo</i>
skirmishers	<i>sampei</i>	<i>sahmpay'</i>
skirmishing	<i>sansen</i>	<i>sahn'sen</i>
soldier	<i>heitai, gunjin</i>	<i>hay-ti', goon'jeen</i>
spade	<i>hishū</i>	<i>heeshoo'</i>
spy	<i>kanchō</i>	<i>kahncchoh'</i>
squadron (cavalry)	<i>kihei no chūtai</i>	<i>keehay' noh chooti'</i>
square	<i>hōjin</i>	<i>hoh'jeen</i>
staff, the	<i>sambō</i>	<i>sahmboh'</i>
stand at ease !	<i>yasume !</i>	<i>yahsoo'meh !</i>
step, pace	<i>hodo</i>	<i>hoh'doh</i>
stirrup	<i>abumi</i>	<i>ahboo'mee</i>
store, ordnance-	<i>hōhei bukō</i>	<i>hoh'hay bookoh'</i>
strategy	<i>senryaku</i>	<i>sen-ree-ah'koo</i>
stretcher	<i>tanka</i>	<i>tahn'kah</i>
— -bearer	<i>tankasotsu</i>	<i>tahnkahsoh'tsoo</i>
supplies, field	<i>senji kyūyō</i>	<i>sen'jee kee-oo-yoh</i>
supply column	<i>ryōshoku jūretsū</i>	<i>[tsoo ree-oh'sholikoo joo'reh]</i>

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
surgeon	<i>guni</i>	goon'yee
surround, to	<i>gōi suru</i>	goh'ee soo'roo
sword	<i>katana, ken</i>	kah-tah'nah, ken
swords! carry	<i>sasage to!</i>	sahsah'ngheh toh!
tactics	<i>senjutsū</i>	sen-joots'
tent	<i>temmaku</i>	temmah'koo
tent-peg	<i>yaeikō</i>	yah-ay-koh'
torpedo	<i>suirai</i>	sooee-ri'
torpedo-boat	<i>suirai-tei</i>	sooee-ri'-tay
— — destroyer	<i>suirai kuchikutei</i>	sooee-ri' koocheekootay'
trenches	<i>zango</i>	zahn'ngoh
troops	<i>guntai</i>	goontz'
unfix bayonets!	<i>tore ken!</i>	tob'reh ken!
uniform	<i>gumpuku</i>	goom-poo'koo [selh]
unlimber!	<i>zensha wo hazuse!</i>	zen'shah woh hahdzoo'-
veterinary surgeon	<i>jūi</i>	joo'ee
volley	<i>isseikwa</i>	ees-say'k(w)ah
volunteer, a	<i>shigwanhei</i>	shee-ngwahn'hay
wagon, a	<i>sha</i>	shah
war	<i>sensō, ikusa</i>	sensoh', ee-kuo-sah
water-bottle	<i>suizutsu</i>	sooeedzoo'tsoo
wheel, to	<i>senkwai suru</i>	senk(w)i' soo'roo
who goes there?	<i>tare da?</i>	tah'reh dah?
works, earth-	<i>dokō</i>	doh-koh'
wound, a	<i>sōshō, kizu</i>	soh-shoh, kee'dzoo
wounded, the	<i>fushō-sha</i>	foo-shoh'shah

## 27. Cardinal Numbers. (*Gen-sūji.*)

Japanese (rom.)*	Pronunciation.	Japanese (rom.)†	Pronunciation.
1 <i>ichi</i>	ee'chee	or <i>hitotsū</i>	sheetoh'ts'
2 <i>ni</i>	nee	„ <i>futatsū</i>	footah'ts'
3 <i>san</i>	sahn	„ <i>mitsū</i>	mee'ts'
4 <i>shi</i>	shee	„ <i>yotsū</i>	yoh'ts'
5 <i>go</i>	goh	„ <i>itsūtsū</i>	ee'ts(oo)ts'
6 <i>roku</i>	roh'koo	„ <i>mutsū</i>	moo'ts'
7 <i>shichi</i>	sh'chee	„ <i>nanatsū</i>	nahnah'ts'
8 <i>hachi</i>	hah'chee	„ <i>yatsū</i>	yah'ts'
9 <i>ku</i>	koo	„ <i>kokonotsū</i>	kohkohnoh'ts'
10 <i>jiu</i>	jew	„ <i>tō</i>	toh

\* The words in this list are of Chinese origin. (See notes following the list.)

† These words are of purely Japanese origin.

11	<i>jiu-ichi</i> *	(jew-ee'chee)		
12	<i>jiu-ni†</i>	26	<i>ni-jiu-roku</i>	100 <i>hiaku</i> (hee-ah'koo)
13	<i>jiu-san</i>	27	<i>ni-jiu-shichi</i>	200 <i>ni-hiaku</i>
14	<i>jiu-shi</i>	28	<i>ni-jiu-hachi</i>	300 <i>sam-biaku</i>
15	<i>jiu-go</i>	29	<i>ni-jiu-ku</i>	400 <i>shi-hiaku</i>
16	<i>jiu-roku</i>	30	<i>san-jiu</i>	500 <i>go-hiaku</i>
17	<i>jiu-shichi</i>	31	<i>san-jiu-ichi</i>	600 <i>rop-piaku</i>
18	<i>jiu-hachi</i>	32	<i>san-jiu-ni</i>	700 <i>shichi-hiaku</i>
19	<i>jiu-ku</i>	40	<i>shi-jiu</i>	800 <i>hap-piaku</i>
20	<i>ni-jiu</i>	50	<i>go-jiu</i>	900 <i>ku-hiaku</i>
21	<i>ni-jiu-ichi</i>	60	<i>roku-jiu</i>	1000 <i>sen</i> (sen)
22	<i>ni-jiu-ni</i>	70	<i>shichi-jiu</i>	2000 <i>ni-sen</i>
23	<i>ni-jiu-san</i>	80	<i>hachi-jiu</i>	8000 <i>has-sen</i> (hahs-sen)
24	<i>ni-jiu-shi</i>	90	<i>ku-jiu</i>	10,000 <i>man</i> (mahn)
25	<i>ni-jiu-go</i>			100,000 <i>jiu-man</i> (jew-mahn)
				1,000,000 <i>hiaku-man</i>

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NOTES.—1. The Chinese numerals 1 to 10 must be employed only when standing *alone*, or preceding monosyllabic or uncompounded nouns derived from the *Chinese*.

2. When employed with nouns of purely Japanese origin, the terminal *tsū* of the Japanese numerals is dropped.

3. For further information on the use of the numerals the student is referred to Marlborough's *Japanese Grammar Self-Taught*, pp. 30-36.

## 28. Auxiliary Numerals.† (Betsu-sū-ji.)

In Japanese objects are usually enumerated as so many of a class or species, by means of "auxiliary numerals," which somewhat correspond with such an expression as "eight *head* of cattle." The following are those most commonly employed:—

Aux.	Pronunciation.	Applied to
<i>Nin</i>	neen ...	... human beings
<i>hiki</i>	hee'kee	... animals, a draught of a net, pieces of silk, etc.
<i>wa</i>	wah ...	... birds and bundles
<i>hon</i>	hohn...	... sticks, cylinders, long and round articles (pencils, poles, masts, trees, etc.).

\* The words in this list are of Chinese origin.

† Pronunciation already given in this list is not repeated.

‡ See Marlborough's *Japanese Grammar Self-Taught*, pp. 32-34.

Aux.	Pronunciation.		Applied to
<i>mai</i>	<i>mi</i> ...	...	broad flat objects (papers, plates, coins, clothing, etc.)
<i>ken</i>	<i>ken</i> ...	...	houses and buildings in general
<i>so</i>	<i>soh</i> ...	...	ships, boats, etc.
<i>hai</i>	<i>hi</i> ...	...	"fills" of a cup, bowl, glass, etc.
<i>soku</i>	<i>soh'koo</i>	...	(pairs of) shoes, socks, sandals, etc.
<i>cho</i>	<i>choh</i> ...	...	objects such as jinrikishas, palanquins
<i>fuku</i>	<i>foo'koo</i>	...	doses of medicine, "smokes" of tobacco, etc.
<i>jo</i>	<i>joh</i> ...	...	mats; it designates the areas of compartments
<i>satsu</i>	<i>sah'tsoo</i>	...	volumes of books.
<i>suji</i>	<i>soo'jee</i>	...	extended objects, as rivers, roads
<i>dai</i>	<i>di</i> ...	...	vehicles
<i>mune</i>	<i>moo'neh</i>	...	ridge-like things or houses
<i>tsū</i>	<i>tsoo</i> ...	...	letters, documents
<i>kumi</i>	<i>koo'mee</i>	...	sets of objects, as toys; companies (of persons).
<i>tsutsumi</i>	<i>tsoo-tsoo'mee</i>		packages

## 29. Ordinal Numbers.\* (*Jo-sū-ji.*)

Japanese (rom.)	Pronunciation.	Japanese (rom.)
1st <i>dai ichi</i> *	<i>di ee'chee</i>	17th <i>dai-jiu-shichi</i>
2nd <i>- ni</i>	<i>- nee</i>	18th <i>- jiu-hachi</i>
3rd <i>- san</i>	<i>- sahn</i>	19th <i>- jiu-ku</i>
4th <i>- shi</i>	<i>- shee</i>	20th <i>- ni-jiu</i>
5th <i>- go</i>	<i>- goh</i>	21st <i>- ni-jiu-ichi</i>
6th <i>- roku</i>	<i>- roh'koo</i>	22nd <i>- ni-jiu-ni</i>
7th <i>- shichi</i>	<i>- sh'chee'</i>	23rd <i>- ni-jiu-san</i>
8th <i>- hachi</i>	<i>- hah'chee</i>	24th <i>- ni-jiu-shi</i>
9th <i>- ku</i>	<i>- koo</i>	25th <i>- ni-jiu-go</i>
10th <i>- jiu</i>	<i>- jew</i>	26th <i>- ni-jiu-roku</i>
11th <i>- jiu-ichi</i>	<i>- jew-ee'chee</i>	27th <i>- ni-jiu-shichi</i>
12th <i>- jiu-ni</i>		28th <i>- ni-jiu-hachi</i>
13th <i>- jiu-san</i>		29th <i>- ni-jiu-ku</i>
14th <i>- jiu-shi</i>		30th <i>- san-jiu</i>
15th <i>- jiu-go</i>		40th <i>- shi-jiu</i> [koo]
16th <i>- jiu-roku</i>		100th <i>- hiaku hee'ah-</i>

\* Instead of employing "dai" before, "ban" (bahn) may be used after the cardinals. See *Japanese Grammar Self-Taught*, p. 34.

## 30. Collective and Fractional Numbers, etc.

(Shu-gō-sū, bun-sū, nado.)

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
All	<i>mina</i> (emphatic, <i>isseiki</i> [minna])	mee'nah, meen'nah
century, a	<i>hanseiki</i>	ees-say'kee
half-a-century	<i>hanseiki</i>	hahn-say'kee
couple (pair)	<i>ittsui</i>	eet-tsoo'ee
double (twice)	<i>bai, baihodo, niju</i>	bi, bi-hoh'doh, nee'jew
dozen	<i>ichi daasu</i>	ee'chee dah'soo
half-a-dozen	<i>han-daasu</i>	hahn-dah'soo
eighth	<i>hachi-bu-no-ichi</i>	hah'chee-boo-noh-ee'chee
first time	<i>hajime-ni</i>	hah-jee'meh-nee
fourth, a	<i>shi-bu-no-ichi</i>	shee-boo-noh-ee'chee
gross, a	<i>jiu-ni-daasu, ichi gorosu</i>	jew-nee-dah'soo, ee'chee-gohroh'soo
half, a	<i>hambun</i>	hahm'boon
once	<i>ichi do</i>	ee'chee doh
part (portion), a	<i>bubun</i>	boo'boon
quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ )	<i>shi-bu-no-ichi, ni-bu-go-rin</i>	shee'boo-noh-ee'chee, nee-boo-goh-reen
score	<i>ni-jiu</i>	nee-jew
second time	<i>ni-do-me</i>	nee-doh-meh
single (only one)	<i>tatta hitotsū no</i>	taht'tah sh'toh'tsoo noh
third, a	<i>sam-bu-no-ichi</i>	sahm-boo-noh-ee'chee
third time, the	<i>san-do-me</i>	sahn-doh-meh
three-fold	<i>san-bai-no</i>	sahn-bi'-noh
three-quarters ( $\frac{3}{4}$ )	<i>shi-bu-no-san</i>	shee-boo-noh-sahn
twice	<i>ni-do</i>	nee-doh
— as much	<i>ni-bai</i>	nee-bi [ree]
the whole, all the	<i>mina de, sokkuri</i>	mee'nah deh, sohk-koo-

## 31. Adjectives.\* (Kei-ō-shi.)

Able	<i>dekiru</i>	dehkee'rōo
afraid	<i>kowai</i>	koh-wi' [nah]
all	<i>nokorazu, mina</i>	nohkokrah'dzoo, mee'-
alone	<i>hitori de</i>	sh'toh'ree deh
amusing	<i>omoshiroi</i>	ohmoh-shee-roy' [ts'
another	<i>hoka no, mō hitotsū</i>	hoh'kah noh, mohsh'toh'-
awkward	<i>heta, buchō hō</i>	heh'tah, boo-choh' hoh
bad	<i>warui</i>	wahroo'ee

\* For Grammatical Notes see Mariborough's *Japanese Grammar S.T.*, pp. 61-66.

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
beautiful	<i>kirei</i> ( <i>na</i> ), <i>utsūku</i>	keeray' (nah), oots'koo-
big	<i>ōkii</i> , <i>ōki</i> ( <i>na</i> ) [ <i>shii</i> ]	oh'kee, oh'kee(nah) [shee'
bitter	<i>niyai</i>	nee-nghi'
blind	<i>mekura</i> ( <i>no</i> )	meh-koo'rah (noh)
both	<i>ryō-hō</i> , <i>dore mo</i>	ree-oh-hoh, doh'reh moh
broad	<i>hiroi</i>	hee-roy'
bulky	<i>kasabatta</i>	kahsahbaht'tah
busy	<i>isogashii</i>	eesoh-ngah-shee'
certain	<i>tashūka</i> ( <i>na</i> )	tah-sh'kah (nah)
cheap	<i>yasui</i>	yahsoo'ee
clean	<i>kirei</i> ( <i>na</i> )	kee-ray' (nah)
clever	<i>jōzu</i> ( <i>na</i> ), <i>rikō</i> ( <i>na</i> )	joh'dzoo (nah), reekoh'
cold (weather)	<i>samui</i>	sahmoo'ee [(nah)]
— (to the touch, or hands, feet, &c.)	<i>tsumetai</i>	tsoomeh-ti'
common (ordinary)	<i>nami no</i>	nah'mee noh
convenient	<i>benri na</i>	ben'ree nah
cool	<i>suzushii</i>	soodzooshee'
damp	<i>shimeppoi</i>	sheemep-poy'
dangerous	<i>kennon</i> ( <i>na</i> ), <i>abunai</i>	ken'nohn (nah), ahbooni'
dark	<i>kurai</i>	koo-ri'
deaf	<i>tsumbō</i> ( <i>no</i> )	tsoomboh' (noh)
dear (expensive)	<i>takai</i>	tahki'
deep	<i>fūkai</i>	f(oo)ki' [noh]
different	<i>chigatta</i> , <i>betsu</i> ( <i>no</i> )	chee-ngaht'tah, beh'tsoo
difficult	<i>muzukashii</i> [ <i>shii</i> ]	moodzookahshee' [shee'
dirty	<i>kitanai</i> , <i>kitanara</i>	keetahn'i, keetahnahrah-
distant	<i>empō</i> ( <i>na</i> ), <i>tōi</i>	empoh' (nah), toh'ee
dull (weather)	<i>kumotta</i> , <i>uttōshii</i>	koomoht'tah, oot-toh'shee
early	<i>hayai</i>	hah-yi'
easy	<i>yasashii</i> , <i>zōsa nai</i>	yah-sah-shee', zoh'sah ni
empty	<i>kara</i> ( <i>na</i> )	kah'rah (nah)
even (smooth)	<i>taira</i> ( <i>na</i> ) [( <i>no</i> )]	ti'rah (nah) [(noh)]
false	<i>hontō de nai</i> , <i>uso</i>	hohntoh' deh ni, oo'soh
far	<i>tōi</i> , <i>empō</i> ( <i>na</i> )	toh'ee, empoh' (nah)
fast (speedy)	<i>hayai</i>	hah-yi'
fine (minute)	<i>komakai</i>	kohmahki'
— (beautiful, &c.)	<i>kirei na</i> , <i>rippa na</i>	keeray'nah, reep'pah nah
flat	<i>taira</i> ( <i>na</i> ), <i>hirattai</i>	ti'rah (nah), heeraht-ti'
fond (very)	<i>dai sūki</i>	di s'kee

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
foolish	<i>bakarashii</i>	bah-kahrahshee'
foreign	<i>seiyō no, gwaikoku</i>	say-yoh' noh, gwi-koh'koo
free	<i>jiyū (na)</i> [(no)]	jee-yoo' (nah) [(noh)]
fresh (eggs, &c.)	<i>umi-tate</i>	oo'mee-tah'teh
— (cool)	<i>suzushii</i>	soodzooshee'
full	<i>ippai (na)</i>	eep-pi' (nah) [shee']
funny	<i>omoshiroi, okashii</i>	ohmohsheeroy', ohkah-
general (customary)	<i>ippan no, futsū no</i>	eep'pahn noh, foo-tsoo'
glad	<i>ureshii</i>	ooreh-shee' [noh]
good	<i>yoi, yoroshii</i>	yoy, yohrohshee'
grand (splendid)	<i>rippa (na), migoto</i>	reep'pah (nah), mee-
hard (solid)	<i>katai</i> [(na)]	kah-ti' [ngoli'toh (nah)]
— (difficult)	<i>mudzukashii</i>	moodzookahshee'
healthy	<i>tassha na</i>	tahs'shah nah
heavy	<i>omoi, omotai</i>	ohmoy', ohmohti'
high	<i>takai</i>	tah-ki'
honest	<i>shōjiki (na)</i>	shoh'jeekie (nah)
hot	<i>atsui, attakai</i>	ahtsoo'ee, aht-tah-ki'
— (as mustard)	<i>karai</i>	kahri'
idle	<i>nora-kurana, namaketa</i>	nob'rah-koo-rah'nah, nah-mah-keh'tah
ignorant	<i>mugaku na</i>	moo-ngah'koo nah
ignorant of	<i>fu-annai</i>	foo-ahn-ni'
ill (sick) [sequence]	<i>byōki</i>	bee-oh'kee
important, of con-	<i>daiji na</i>	di'jee nah
impossible	<i>dekinai</i>	deh-keeni'
inconvenient, un-	<i>fu-benri na</i>	foo-ben'ree nah
incorrect [suitable]	<i>machigatta</i>	mah-chee-ngaht' tah
interesting	<i>omoshiroi</i>	ohmoh-sheeroy'
just (equitable)	<i>tadashii, kōhei na</i>	tahdahshee', koh'hay nah
kind	<i>shinsetsu (na)</i>	sheenseh'tsoo (nah)
lame	<i>chimba, bikko</i>	cheem'bah, beck'koh
large, great	<i>dai</i> (in compounds),	di, oh-kee
late	<i>osoi</i> [(ōkii)]	oh-soy'
lazy	<i>bushō (na)</i>	booshoh' (nah)
left (-hand)	<i>hidari</i>	heedah'ree
light (in weight)	<i>karui</i>	kahroo'ee
— (not dark)	<i>akarui</i>	ahkahroo'ee
little (small)	<i>chiisa (na), chiisai</i>	chee'sah (nah), cheesi'
long	<i>nagai</i>	nah-nghi'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
loose	<i>yurui</i>	yooroo'ee
loud	<i>takai ōki (na)</i>	tahki, oh'kee (nah)
low	<i>hōkui</i>	h(ee)koo'ee
many	<i>ōku no, ōi</i>	oh'koo noh, oh'ee
middle	<i>mannaka</i>	mahn-nah'kah
more	<i>motto</i>	moht'toh
much	<i>takusan</i>	tah-k'sahn'
narrow	<i>semai</i>	seh-mi'
near	<i>chikai</i>	cheeki'
necessary	<i>kanjin na, hitsuyō</i>	kahn-jeen nah, heetsoo-
next	<i>tsugi no</i> [na]	tsoong'ee noh
numerous	<i>ōi</i>	oh'ee
old (of things)	<i>furui</i>	fooroo'ee
— (of persons)	<i>toshiyori (no), toshitotta</i>	tohshee-yoh'ree (noh), toh-shee-toht'tah
opposite	<i>no mukō ni</i>	noh mookoh' nee
other	<i>betsū no, hoka no</i>	bets' noh, hoh'kah noh
painful	<i>itai</i>	eeti'
pale	<i>ao-zameta</i>	ah'oh-zahmeh'tah
polite	<i>teinei (na)</i>	tay-nay' (nah)
poor	<i>bimbō (na)</i> [kushii]	beemboh' (nah) [shee']
pretty	<i>kirei (na), utsu-</i>	keeray' (nah), ootsookoo-
proper	<i>sōtō (na), sōō (na)</i>	soh-toh (nah), soh-oh (nah)
pure (unadulterated)	<i>junsui na</i>	joonsoo'ee (nah)
queer	<i>myō (na), kitai (na)</i>	mee-oh' (nah), keeti' (nah)
quick	<i>hayai</i>	hah-yi'
quiet	<i>shizuka (na)</i>	sheedzoo'kah (nah)
rare	<i>mare (na)</i>	mah'reh (nah)
raw (uncooked)	<i>nama (no)</i>	nah'mah (noh)
real	<i>hontō (no), makoto (no)</i>	hohnkah' (noh), mahkoh'-toh (noh)
rich	<i>kane-mochi (no)</i>	kah'neh moh'chee (noh)
right (proper)	<i>honto (no), ii</i>	hohn'toh (noh), ee
— (-hand)	<i>nuigi</i>	mee'nghee
ripe (of fruit)	<i>juku shīta</i>	joo'koo sh'tah'
rough	<i>arai</i>	ahri'
round	<i>marui</i>	mahroo'ee
rude	<i>shitsurei (na), shikkei (na)</i>	sheetsooray' (nah), sheek-kay' (nah)
safe	<i>daijobu (na)</i>	di-joh'boo (nah)

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
same	<i>onaji</i>	ohnah'jee
shallow	<i>asai</i>	ahsi'
short (in length)	<i>mijikai</i>	meejeeki'
silly	<i>baka (na)</i>	bah'kah (nah)
simple	<i>wakari-yasui,</i> <i>tegarui</i>	wahkah'ree-yahsoo'ee, teh-ngaahroo'ee
sleepy	<i>nemui</i>	neh-moo'ee
slowly	<i>zon-zai na</i>	zohn-zi nah
slow	<i>osoi</i>	oh-soy'
small	<i>chiisai, chiisa (na)</i>	cheesi', chee'sah (nah)
soft	<i>yawarakai, yawa-</i> <i>katai</i> [raka (na)]	yahwahrahki', yahwah- kahti' [rah'kah (nah)]
sorry (for another)	<i>kinodoku</i>	keenohdoh'koo
sour	<i>suppai</i>	soop-pi'
special	<i>betsudan na,</i> <i>tokubetsu na</i>	betsoo'dahn nah, toh-koo-behtsoo nah
square	<i>shikaku (na)</i>	sh'kah'koo (nah)
stiff	<i>katai</i>	kahti'
still (tranquil)	<i>shizuka (na)</i>	sheedzoo'kah (nah)
straight	<i>massugu (na)</i>	mahs-soo'ngoo (nah)
strange	<i>fūshigi (na)</i>	f(oo)shee'nghee (nah)
strong	<i>tsuyoi</i>	tsoo-yoy' [(nah)]
stupid	<i>baka (na), tomma (na)</i>	bah'kah (nah), tohm-mah
sweet	<i>amai</i>	ahmi'
tall	<i>sei no takai</i>	say noh tahki'
that	<i>sono</i>	soh' noh
thick (consistency)	<i>koi</i>	koy
— (in dimension)	<i>atsui</i>	ahtsoo'ee
tight	<i>katai</i>	kahti'
troublesome	<i>urusai, mendō (na)</i>	ooroosi', mendoh' (nah)
true	<i>honto (no), makoto</i> (no)	hohn'toh (noh), mahkoh'- toh (noh)
unavoidable	<i>yondokoronai</i> [(na)]	yohndohkohrohni' [(nah)]
uncomfortable	<i>kyū kutsū, fujiyū</i>	keeeoo-koots', foojee-yoo'
unhappy	<i>fu-shiawase (na)</i>	foo-sheeahwah'seh (nah)
unkind	<i>funinjō, fūshinsetsu</i> (na) [fu-kwai]	fooneenjoh, foo'sheenset- soo (nah) [foo-ki]
unwell	<i>ambai ga warui,</i>	ahimbi' gah wahroo'ee,
urgent	<i>kyū na</i> [tatsu]	kee-oo' nah [nee tah'tsoo]
useful	<i>chōhō (na), yaku ni</i>	choh-hoh (nah), yah'koo

English.	(romanized).	Pronunciation.
useless	<i>yaku ni tatanai</i>	yah'koo nee tahtahni'
usual	<i>tsürei (no), heizei (no)</i>	tsoo'ray (noh), hay-zay' (noh)
— (suitable)	<i>atarimae no, tekitō na</i>	ahtahreemah'eh noh, teh-kee-toh' nah
vain	<i>nama-iki (na), kōman (na)</i>	nah'mah-ee'kee (nah) koh'mahn (nah)
various	<i>iro-iro (na), ironna</i>	ee'roh-ee'roh (nah), ee-rohn'nah
warm	<i>atatakai, atataka (na), attakai</i>	ahtahtahki', ahtahtah'-kah (nah), attahki'
weak	<i>yowai</i>	yoh-wi' [(nah)]
well (in health)	<i>jōbu (na), tassha (na)</i>	joh'boo (nah), tahs'shah
whole	<i>mina, sōtai (no)</i>	mee'nah, soh'ti (noh)
wide	<i>hiroi</i>	heeroy'
worth (in value)	<i>atai, ne-uchi</i>	ahti', neh-oo'chee
worthless	<i>tsumaranai, yaku-nashi</i>	tsoomahrahni', yahkoo-nah'shee [ngaht'tah]
wrong	<i>warui, machi-gatta</i>	wahroo'ee mah'chee-wahki'
young	<i>wakai</i>	

### 32. Verbs.\* (*Dōshi.*)

To accept	<i>uketoru</i>	ookehtoh'roo
to add	<i>kuwaeru, awaseru</i>	koowah'ehroo, ahhwahseh'-eereh'roo [roo
to admit (allow to	<i>ireru</i>	
to allow [enter)	<i>yurusu</i>	yooroo'soo [eh-roo
to answer	<i>hentō suru, kotaeru</i>	hentoh' soo'roo, kohtah'-kah'tah woh tsookeh'roo,
to arrange (put in order)	<i>kata wo tsukeru, soroeru</i>	sohroh'ehroo
to arrive	<i>tōchaku suru, tsuku</i>	toh'chahkoo soo'roo,
to ask	<i>kiku, tou</i>	kee'koo, toh'oo [tsoo'koo
to assist	<i>tetsudau</i>	teh-tsoodow'
to bark	<i>hoeru</i>	hoh-eh'roo
to bathe	<i>mizu wo abiru</i>	mee'dzoo woh ahbee'roo
to beat	<i>butsu, utsu</i>	boo'tsoo, oo'tsoo
to become	<i>naru</i>	nah'roo
to begin ( <i>intr.</i> )	<i>hajimaru</i>	hahjeemah'roo
to believe	<i>shinjiru</i>	sheen-jee'roo
to bend ( <i>intr.</i> )	<i>magaru</i>	mah-nghah'roo

\* See Marlborough's *Japanese Grammar Self-Taught*, pp. 39-61.

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to bite	<i>kui-tsūku, kamu</i>	koo'ee-ts'koo, kah'moo
to boil water (tr.)	<i>wakasu</i>	wahkah'soo
to boil (intr.)	<i>waku</i>	wah'koo
to borrow	<i>kariru</i>	kahree'roo
to break (trans.)	<i>kowasu, oru</i>	kohwah'soo, oh'roo
to break (intr.)	<i>kowareru, oreru</i>	kohwahreh'roo, ohreh'-
to bring (an object)	<i>motte kuru</i>	moht'teh koo'roo [roo
— (a person)	<i>tsurete kuru</i>	tsooreh'teh koo'roo
to build	<i>tateru</i>	tahteh'roo
to buy	<i>kau</i>	kow
to call (waken)	<i>okosu</i>	ohkoh'soo
to carry	<i>hakobu</i>	hahkoh'boo
to change (trans.)	<i>kaeru, torikaeru</i>	kah'ehroo, tohreekah'-
— (intr.)	<i>kawaru</i>	kahwah'roo [ehroo
to choose	<i>erabu</i>	ehrah'boo
to clear (weather)	<i>agaru</i>	ali-ngah'roo
to climb	<i>noboru</i>	noliboh'roo
to collect (trans.)	<i>yos eru</i>	yohseh'roo
— (intr.)	<i>atsumeru</i>	ah-tsoo-meh'roo
to come	<i>kuru</i>	koo'roo
to come in	<i>hairu</i>	hi'roo
to consent	<i>shōchi suru</i>	shoh'chee soo'roo
to cough	<i>seki ga deru</i>	seh'kee gah deh'roo
to count	<i>kazoeru</i>	kahzoh'eli-roo
to cry, weep	<i>naku</i>	nah'koo
to cut	<i>kiru</i>	kee'roo
to dance	<i>odoru</i>	ohdoh'roo [roo
to decide	<i>kimeru, kettei suru</i>	keemeh'rroo, ket-tay' soo'-
to die	<i>shinu, shinuru</i>	shee'noo, sheenoo'roo
to dislike	<i>kirau</i>	kee-row' (like <i>now</i> )
to dismiss	<i>hima wo yaru</i>	hee'mah woh yah'roo [soo
to do	<i>suru, nasu, itasu</i>	soo'roo, nah'soo, eetah'-
to doubt	<i>fūshin ni omoū</i>	f'sheen' nee ohmoh'(oo)
to dream	<i>yume wo miru</i>	yoo'meh woh mee'roo
to drink	<i>nomu</i>	nol'h'moo [soo
to dry (trans.)	<i>kawakasu, hosu</i>	kah-wah-kah'soo, hoh'-
to eat	<i>taberu</i> [polite)	tahbeli'roo [(oo')
to engage	<i>tanomū (yatoū, less</i>	tahnoh'm(oo) [yaltoh-
to explain, make clear	<i>bemmei suru, toki akasu</i>	bem-may'soo'roo, toh'kee alikah'soo

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to fail	<i>sokonau, hazureru</i>	soh-koh-now', hahdzoo-reh'roo
to faint	<i>me wo mawasn, kizetusu</i>	meh woh mahwah'soo, keezech'tzoo soo'roo
to fall	<i>ochiru</i>	oh-chee'roo [roo
to feel	<i>kanjiru, oboeru</i>	kahnjee'roo, ohboh'eh-
to fill	<i>ippai ni suru</i>	eep-pi' nee soo'roo
to find	<i>mi-ataru, mi-dasu, mi-tsukeru</i>	mee-ah-tah'roo, mee-dah'-soo, mee-ts(oo)keh'roo
to finish	<i>shimau</i>	sheemow' (like <i>cow</i> )
to fish	<i>uwo wo tsuru</i>	oo'woh woh tsoo'roo
to fly	<i>tobu</i>	toh'boo
to follow	<i>tsuite iku</i>	tsooee'teh ee'koo
to forget	<i>wasureru</i>	wah-sooreh'roo
to forgive	<i>yurusu</i>	yooroo'soo
to gain	<i>mōkeru</i>	moh'kehroo
to gather (tr.)	<i>atsūmeru</i>	ahts'meh'roo
to get in	<i>hairu</i>	hi'roo
to get out	<i>deru</i>	deh'roo
to get up (rise)	<i>okiru</i>	ohkee'roo
to give	<i>yaru</i>	yah'roo
to go	<i>iku</i>	ee'koo
to go away	<i>itte shimau</i>	eet'eh sheemow'
to go in	<i>hairu</i>	hi'roo
to go out	<i>deru</i>	deh'roo
to guide	<i>annai suru</i>	ahn-ni' soo'roo
to hang (tr.)	<i>tsuru, kakeru, tsuri-ageru</i>	tsoo'roo, kahkeh'roo, tsoo'ree-ah-ngheh'roo
to have	<i>motsu, motte iru</i>	moh'tsoo, moh'teh ee'-
to hear	<i>kiku</i>	kee'koo [roo
to help	<i>sewa wo suru, tetsu-</i>	seh'wah wohl soo'roo, teh-
to hire (a servant)	<i>yatoū</i>	yahtoh'(oo) [tsoodow'
to hire(a house,etc.)		kahree'roo
to hit	<i>kariru</i>	boo'tsoo, ah-teh'roo
to hold (contain)	<i>butsu, ateru</i>	hi'roo
to be hungry	<i>haraya heru, o naka ga suki</i>	hahrah'ngah heh'roo, oh nah'kah gah soo'kee
to hurt (intr.)	<i>itamu</i>	eetah'moo [mah's'
to hurt one's-self	<i>kega wo suru</i>	keh'ngah wohl soo'roo
to interfere	<i>jama suru</i>	jah'mah soo'roo

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to interpret	<i>tsūben wo suru</i>	<i>tsoo'ben woh sooroo</i>
to invite	<i>maneku</i>	<i>mahneh'koo</i>
to join ( <i>trans.</i> )	<i>tsugu, awaseru</i>	<i>tsoo'ngoo, ahwahseh'roo</i>
to keep (things)	<i>tamotsu, motte iru</i>	<i>tahmoh'tsoo, moht'teh</i>
to kill	<i>korosu</i>	<i>kohroh'soo</i> [ee'roo
to knock	<i>tataku</i>	<i>tahtah'koo</i>
to know	<i>shiru, shitte iru</i>	<i>shee'roo, sheet'leh ee'roo</i>
to label	<i>fuda wo tsukeru</i>	<i>foo'dah woh tsookeh'roo</i>
to last	<i>motsu</i>	<i>moh'tsoo</i>
to laugh	<i>warau</i>	<i>wah-rah'oo</i>
to lead	<i>hiku, annai suru</i>	<i>h(ee)koo, ahn-ni' sooroo</i>
to learn	<i>manabu, narau</i>	<i>mahnah'boo, nahrah'oo</i>
to leave off (cease)	<i>yosu, yameru</i>	<i>yoh'soo, yahimeh'roo</i>
to lend	<i>kasu</i>	<i>kah'soo</i>
to let (permit)	<i>saseru, yurusu</i>	<i>sahseh'roo, yooroo'soo</i>
to lie down	<i>neru</i>	<i>neh'roo</i>
to lift	<i>mochi-ageru</i>	<i>moh'chee-ah-ngleh'roo</i>
to light (a fire)	<i>hi wo taku</i>	<i>hee woh tali'koo</i> [roo
to light (a lamp)	<i>rampu wo tsūkeru</i>	<i>rahm'poo woh ts(oo)keh'-</i>
to like	<i>konomu, sūki</i>	<i>kohnoh'moo, s'kee'</i>
to live (reside)	<i>sumau</i>	<i>soomow'</i>
to lock	<i>jō wo orosu</i>	<i>joh woh ohroh'soo</i>
to look at	<i>miru</i>	<i>mee'roo</i>
to look for	<i>sagasu</i>	<i>sah-ngah'soo</i> [now'
to lose ( <i>tr.</i> )	<i>naku suru, ushinai</i>	<i>nah'koo sooroo, ooshee-</i>
to love	<i>aisuru</i>	<i>i-soo'roo</i> [koo'roo
to make	<i>koshiraeru, tsukuru</i>	<i>koh-sheerah'ehroo, tsoo-</i>
to make a mistake	<i>ayamatsu</i>	<i>ah-yah-mah'tsoo</i>
to manage	<i>tori-atsūkau</i>	<i>tob'ree-ah-ts'kow'</i>
to mend	<i>naosu, tsūkuroū</i>	<i>nah-oh'soo, ts'kooroh'-</i>
to mix ( <i>trans.</i> )	<i>maz eru</i>	<i>mahzeh'roo</i> [(oo)
to move ( <i>trans.</i> )	<i>ugokasu</i>	<i>oo-ngohkah'soo</i>
to move ( <i>intr.</i> )	<i>ugoku</i>	<i>oo-ngoh'koo</i>
to object	<i>koshō wo iū</i>	<i>kohshoh' woh eeoo'</i>
to observe	<i>mi-ukeru, ki-ga tsūku</i>	<i>mee-ookeh'roo, kee-nga-</i>
to offer	<i>ageru, susumeru</i>	<i>ts(oo)koo'</i> [roo
to omit	<i>otosu</i>	<i>ah-ngeh'roo, soosoomeh'-</i>
to open ( <i>trans.</i> )	<i>akeru</i>	<i>ohtoh'soo</i>
to open ( <i>intr.</i> )	<i>aku</i>	<i>ah'koo</i>

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to order (at shop)	<i>atsuraeru</i>	ahtsoorah'ehroo
to order (command)	<i>ii-tsūkeru</i>	<i>ee-ts(oo)keh'roo</i>
to pack	<i>ni zukuri wo suru</i>	nee dzookoo'ree woh soo'- hahrow'
to pay	<i>harau</i>	[roo]
to permit	<i>shōchi suru</i>	shoh'chee soo'roo
to perspire	<i>ase ni naru</i>	ah'seh nee nah'roo
to pick	<i>tsumu</i>	tsoo'moo
to pick up	<i>hiroū</i>	heeroh'(oo)
to play	<i>asobu</i>	ahsoh'boo
to pour	<i>tsugu</i>	tsoo'ngoo
to prepare	<i>koshiraeru, shūtaku wo suru</i>	kosheerah'ehroo, sh'tah'- koo woh soo'roo
to prevent	<i>jama wo suru, samatageru</i>	jah'mah woh soo'roo, sahmalitah-ngeh'roo
to promise	<i>yakūsoku suru</i>	yali-k(oo)soh'koo soo'roo
to pull	<i>hīku</i>	h(ee)koo
to push	<i>osu</i>	oh'soo
to put	<i>oku, sueru</i>	oh'koo, soo-eh'roo
to put off	<i>nobasu</i>	nohbah'soo
to put on (don)	<i>kiru</i>	kee'roo
to rain	<i>ame ga furu</i>	ahmeh gah foo'roo
to raise	<i>ageru</i>	ah-ngheh'roo
to read	<i>yomu</i>	yoh'moo
to receive	<i>uke-toru</i>	oo'keh-toh'roo
to recommend	<i>susumeru</i>	soosoomeh'roo
to refuse	<i>kotowaru</i>	koh-tohwah'roo
to remain	<i>nokoru, amaru</i>	nohkoh'roo, ahnah'roo
to remember	<i>oboeru</i>	ohboh'ehroo
to repay	<i>kaesu, henkyaku suru</i>	kah'eh-soo, hen-kee-ah'- koo soo'roo
to rest	<i>yasumu</i>	yahsoo'moo
to return (trans.)	<i>kaesu</i>	kah'eh-soo
to return (intr.)	<i>kaeru</i>	kah'eh-roo
to ride	<i>noru</i>	nol'roo
to ring (intr.)	<i>narasu</i>	nahrah'soo
to ring (trans.)	<i>naru</i>	nah'roo
to roast	<i>yaku</i>	yah'koo
to rub	<i>kosuru</i>	koh-soo'roo
to run	<i>kakeru</i>	kahkeh'roo
to save	<i>tasūkeru</i>	tah-s'keh'roo

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to say	<i>hanasu, iu</i>	hahnah'soo, ee'oo
to see	<i>miru</i>	mee'roo
to seem, appear	<i>mieru</i>	mee-eh'roo
to send	<i>yaru, tsūkawasu</i>	yah'roo, ts(oo)kahwah'soo
to sew	<i>nuu</i> [suru]	noo [roo]
to share	<i>wakeru, bumpai</i>	wahkeh'roo boompi' soo'
to shave	<i>hige wo suru (soru)</i>	hee'ngheh woh soo'roo
to shine	<i>teru</i>	teh'roo [(soh'roo)]
to show	<i>miseru</i>	meeseh'roo
to shut ( <i>trans.</i> )	<i>shimeru</i>	sheemeh'roo
to sing (of persons)	<i>utau; (birds, naku)</i>	ootow' (nah'koo)
to sit (as European)	<i>koshi wo kakeru</i>	koh'shee woh kahkeh'roo
to sit (as Japanese)	<i>suwaru</i>	soowah'roo
to sleep	<i>neru</i>	neh'roo
to smoke	<i>tabako wo nomu</i>	tahbah'koh woh noh'moo
to sneeze	<i>kūshami wo suru</i>	k'shah'mee woh soo'roo
to sow	<i>maku</i>	mah'koo
to spend	<i>tsuiyasu, tsūkau</i>	tsoo-ee-yah'soo, ts'kow'
to spoil	<i>sonjiru</i>	sohn-jee'roo
to stand ( <i>intr.</i> )	<i>tatsu</i>	tah'tsoo
to start (set out)	<i>shuttatsu suru,</i>	shoot-tah'tsoo soo'roo,
to steal	<i>nusumu</i> [tatsu]	noosoo'moo [tah'tsoo]
to stop ( <i>trans.</i> )	<i>tomeru</i>	tohmeh'roo
to stop ( <i>intr.</i> )	<i>tomaru</i>	tohmah'roo
to sweep	<i>haku</i>	hah'koo
to swim	<i>oyogu</i>	oh-yoh'ngoo
to take	<i>toru</i>	toh'roo
to take care	<i>ki wo tsūkeru</i>	kee woh ts(oo)keh'roo
to talk	<i>hanasu</i>	hahnah'soo
to tear ( <i>trans.</i> )	<i>saku, yabuku</i>	sah'koo, yahboo'koo
to tell	<i>hanasu, iu</i>	hahnah'soo, ee'oo
to tell (relate)	<i>kataru</i>	kahtah'roo
to thank	<i>rei wo iu</i>	ray woh ee'oo
to think	<i>omoī, zonjiru</i>	ohmoh'(oo), zohn-jee'roo
to throw	<i>nageru, hōru</i>	nah-ngheh'roo, hoh'roo
to tie	<i>shibaru</i>	sheebah'roo
to touch	<i>sawaru, fureru</i>	sahwah'roo, foo-reh'roo
to travel	<i>ryōkō suru, tabi wo suru</i>	ree-ohkoh' soo'roo, tah'- bee woh soo'roo
to try	<i>yatte miru, tamesu</i>	yaht'teh mee'roo, tah-meh'soo

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
to turn ( <i>trans.</i> )	<i>mawasu</i>	mahwah'soo
to turn ( <i>intr.</i> )	<i>mawaru</i>	mahwah'roo
to understand	<i>wakaru</i>	wahkah'roo
to use	<i>mochiiru, tsukau</i>	moh-chee'roo, tsookow'
to wait	<i>matsu</i>	mah'tsoo
to walk	<i>aruku</i>	ahroo'koo [moo
to want	<i>iru, hoshii, nozomu</i>	ee'roo, hoh-shee, nohzoh'-
to warn	<i>imashimeru, koto-waru</i>	eemah-sheemeh'roo, koh-toh-wah'roo
to waste ( <i>trans.</i> )	<i>tsuiyasu, muda ni tsūkau</i>	tsoo-ee-yah'soo, moo'dah nee ts(oo)kow'
to watch, to keep watch	<i>ban wo suru</i>	bahn woh soo'roo
to wear ( <i>trans.</i> )	<i>kiru</i>	kee'roo
to wear ( <i>intr.</i> )	<i>motsu</i>	moh'tsoo
to weigh ( <i>trans.</i> )	<i>hakaru</i>	hahkah'roo
to wipe	<i>nugū fūku</i>	noo-ngoo' f(oo)koo'
to wish	<i>nozomu, hoshii (adj.)</i>	noh-zoh'moo, hoh-shee'
to work	<i>hataraku</i>	hahtahral'koo
to wrap up	<i>tsutsumu</i>	tsoo-tsoo'moo
to yawn	<i>akubi suru</i>	ahkoo'bee soo'roo

### 33. Adverbs, Particles, Conjunctions, Pronouns,\* &c.

(*Fukushi, Teniwoha, Setsuzokushi, Daimeishi.*)

about (nearly)	<i>oyoso, kurai (gurai)</i>	ohyoh'soh, koori'(goori'),
above	<i>no ue</i>	[hodo] noh oo'eh [hoh'doh
according to	<i>ni yotte</i>	nee yoh'tteh
across	<i>yoko ni</i>	yoh'koh nee
after	<i>no nochī ni</i>	noh noh'chee nee
afterwards	<i>nochī ni</i>	noh'chee nee
again	<i>mata</i>	mah'tah
ago	<i>mae ni</i>	mah'eh nee
almost	<i>hotondo</i>	hohtohn'doh [nee
already	<i>mohaya, sude ni</i>	moh-hah'yah, soo'deh
also	<i>mo, yahari, yappari</i>	moh, yah-hah'ree, yahp-eetsoodeh'moh [pah'ree
always	<i>itsudemo</i>	
among	<i>no uchi ni</i>	noh oo'chee nee
anybody	<i>dare de mo</i>	dah'reh deh moh

\* For the grammar of these Parts of Speech see Marlborough's *Japanese Grammar Self-Taught*.

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
anything	<i>nan de mo</i>	nahn deli moh
any time	<i>nan doki de mo, itsu de mo</i>	nahn doh'kee deh moh, ee'tsoo deh moh
anywhere	<i>doko de mo</i>	doh'koh deh moh
around	<i>no maiwari ni</i>	noh mahwah'ree nee
at	<i>ni, de</i>	nee, deh
at last	<i>yōyaku, tsui ni</i>	yoh'yahkoo, tsoo'ee nee
because	<i>kara</i>	kah'rah
before	<i>saki, no mae ni</i>	sah'kee, noh mah'eh nee
behind	<i>no ura ni, no</i>	noh oo'rah nee, noh
below	<i>shīta [ushiro ni</i>	sh'tah' [ooshee'roh nee
beneath	<i>no shīta ni</i>	noh sh'tah nee
besides	<i>no hoka ni</i>	noh hoh'kah nee
between	<i>no aida ni</i>	noh i'dah nee
by	<i>ni, de, no soba ni</i>	nee, deh, noh sohbah nee
certainly (without doubt)	<i>chigai nai, mochirōn</i>	chee-nghi' ni, mohchhee'-rohn
daily	<i>mainichi</i>	mi-nee'chee
down	<i>shīta (ye)</i>	sh'tah (yeh)
downstairs	<i>shīta ni</i>	sh'tah nee
early	<i>hayai</i>	hah-y'i'
especially	<i>betsu ni, koto ni</i>	beh'tsoo nee, koh'toh nee
even	<i>sura, sae, de mo</i>	soo'rah, sah'eh, deli moh
everywhere	<i>doko de mo, hōbō</i>	doh'koh deli moh, hoh'-noh hoh'kah nee [boh
except	<i>no hoka ni</i>	
far	<i>tōi, empō (na)</i>	toh'ee, empoh (nah)
from	<i>yori, kara</i>	yoh'ree, kah'rah
here	<i>koko, kochi (ra)</i>	koh'koh, koh'chee (rah)
how ?	<i>ikaga? dō? do shīte?</i>	eekah'ngah? doh? doh sh'teh?
how long ?	<i>itsu male?</i>	ee'tsoo mah'deh?
how many ?	<i>ikutsu?</i>	eekoo'tsoo? [doh?
how often ?	<i>iku tabi? iku do?</i>	ee'koo tah'bee? ee'koo
immediately	<i>sassoku, suyu ni</i>	sahs-sol'koo, soo'ngoo
in	<i>ni</i>	nee [neeh
inside	<i>ni, no naka ni</i>	nee, noh nah'kah nee
into	<i>ni, no naka ye</i>	nee, noh nah'kah yeh
just (exactly)	<i>chōdo</i>	choh'doh
nearly	<i>mo sūkoshi de</i>	moh s'koh'shee deh
next	<i>tsugi ni</i>	tsoo'nghee nee

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
notwithstanding	<i>ni kamawazu, ni kakawarazu</i>	nee kahmahwah'dzoo, nee kahkahwahrah'dzoo
of	<i>no</i>	noh [chee'rohn]
of course	<i>moto yori, mochiron</i>	moh'toh yoh'ree, moh-
often	<i>tabi-tabi</i>	tah-bee-tah'bee
only	<i>tada, bakari</i>	tah'dah, bahkah'ree
over	<i>no ue ni</i>	noh oo'eh nee
probably	<i>ōkata, tabun</i>	oh'kah-tah, tah'boon
quietly	<i>shizuka ni</i>	sheedzoo'kah nee
rather (somewhat)	<i>iku bun ka</i>	ee'koo boon kah
recently	<i>konaida</i>	kohn'i'dah
seldom (with neg.)	<i>metta ni</i>	meht'tah nee
separately [verb)	<i>wakete, betsu (ni)</i>	wah-keh'teh, beh'tsoo
slowly	<i>shidzuka ni</i>	sheedzoo'kah nee [(nee)]
somebody	<i>dare ka</i>	dah'reh kah
something	<i>nani ka</i>	nah'nee kah [foo'shee]
sometimes	<i>toki doki, ori-fushi</i>	toh'kee doh'kee, oh'ree
somewhere	<i>doko ka, dokka</i>	doh'koh kah, dohk'kah
soon	<i>jiki ni, hodo naku</i>	jee'kee nee, hoh'doh nah'-
still (yet)	<i>nao, mada</i>	nah'oh, mah'dah [koo
than	<i>yori</i>	yoh'ree
then	<i>sono toki</i>	soh'noh toh'kee
there	<i>asūko, soko, achira</i> [politer]	ah's'koh, soh'koh, ah-
therefore	<i>da kara. (desu kara)</i>	chee'rah [kah'rah]
through	<i>tōshīte, tōtte</i>	dah kah'rah, deh'soo
till	<i>made</i>	toh'sh'teh, toht'teh
to	<i>ni, ye</i>	mah'deh
too (too much)	<i>umari</i>	nee, yeh
too (as well)	<i>mo, yahari</i>	ahmah'ree
towards	<i>no hō yō</i>	moh, yah-hah'ree
under	<i>no shīta ni</i>	noh hoh yeh
unfortunately	<i>ai-niku</i>	noh sh'tah' nee
upon	<i>no ur ni</i>	i-nee'koo
usually, generally	<i>atarimae, taiyai</i>	noh oo'eh nee
when ?	<i>itsu ?</i>	ahtahreemah'eh, ti-ngh'i'
where ?	<i>doko ?</i>	ee'tsoo ?
where	<i>no tokoro</i>	doh'koh ?
why ?	<i>naze ? dō iu wake de ?</i>	noh tohkoh'roh [keh deh
with (together)	<i>to issho ni</i>	nah'zeh ? doh ee'oo wah'- toh ees'shoh nee

## CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES AND SENTENCES.

**NOTE.**—(1) The Japanese equivalents are not in all cases literal translations, but are those which the same set of circumstances would draw from Japanese speakers.

(2) In social intercourse with the Japanese it should be borne in mind that they are perhaps the most sensitive nation in the world; e.g., a mere hint of displeasure will be taken deeply to heart and remembered—seldom, however, with any feeling of malice.

### Useful & Necessary Idiomatic Expressions & Phrases.\* (*Hitsu yō no gengo, hōgen, tō.*)

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Good morning!	<i>O hayō!</i>	oh hah-yoh'!
Good day; or, How do you do?	<i>Konnichi wa!</i>	kohnnee'chee wah!
Good evening! (meeting)	<i>Komban wa!</i>	kohm'bahn wah!
Good night! (to one going to bed)	<i>O yasumi nasai!</i>	oh yahsoo'mee nahsi'i!
Excuse me; or, I beg your pardon	<i>Go men nasai</i>	goh men nahsi'i
Oh, don't mention	<i>Dō itashimashīte!</i>	doh eetahsheemah'sh'teh!
Thank you [it!]	<i>Arigato</i>	ahree-ngah'toh
No, thank you	<i>Arigato, Yoshimashō</i>	ahree-ngah'toh, yoh-shee-mah-shoh'
Thank you very much for your assistance	<i>Ōki ni o sewa sama ni narimashīta</i>	oh'kee nee oh seh'wah sah'mah nee nahree-mah'sh'tah
Thanks for your trouble	<i>Go kurō sama</i>	goh kooroh' sah'mah
I apologise for interrupting you	<i>O jama itashimashītu</i>	oh jah'mah eetahshee-mah'sh'tah
It does not matter	<i>Chitto mo kamaimashītu</i>	cheet'toh moh kahmi-mah'sh'tah
I can scarcely ask (asking a favour)	<i>Mōshi-kane masū-ga</i>	moh'shee-kah'nelh mah's'ngah

\* For the rules of Japanese Grammar, including Syntax, see Marlborough's *Japanese Grammar Self-Taught*.

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Please do, I beg	<i>Dōka o negai mōshi-masū</i>	doh'kah oli neh-nghi' moh'sheemahs'
You are quite (indeed) welcome	<i>Yō koso oide na sai-mashīta</i>	yoh koh'soh oy'deh nah-si'mah'shi'tah [s'
Just as you please	<i>Go katte shidai desū</i>	goh kaht'teh sheedi' deh'-
You are quite right	<i>Go mottomo de go-zaimasū</i>	goh moht-toh'moh deh goh-zi-mah's'
Do as you please	<i>Go katte ni nasai</i>	goh kaht'teh nee nahsi'
Take as much as you please	<i>O iriyō dake o tori-nasai</i>	oh ee-ree-yoh' dah'keh oh toh'ree nahsi'
It is lucky that...	<i>Yoi ambai ni...</i>	yoy ahmbi'nee...
As you know...	<i>Go zonji no tori</i>	goh zohn'jee noh toh'ree
It must be done	<i>Shinakūcha naran-koto desū</i>	sheenah'k'chah nah'rahn koh'toh deh's'
What are you doing? (to inferior)	<i>Nani wo suru?</i>	nah'nee woh soo'roo? [mah's' ?
— (to equal or sup.)	<i>Nani wo nasaimasū</i>	nah'nee woh nahsi-
Please come back soon	<i>Mata o hayaku o kaeri nasaimashi[nasai]</i>	mah'tah oh hah-yah'koo oh kah-eh'ree nali-
Come here	<i>Kochira ye oide</i>	mah'shee [nali'si' koh-chee'rah yeh oy'deh
I have come on business [come?]	<i>Yō ga atte mairi-mashīta</i>	yoh gah ahlt'teh mi-ree-
When will you	<i>It'sū oide nasaru ka?</i>	mah'shi'tah [kah ?
Will you come?	<i>Oide nasaimasū ka?</i>	ee'ts' oy'deh nahsah'roo
Where are you going?	<i>Dochira ye o ide de gozaimasū?</i>	oy'deh nahsi-mah's' kah?
Go and look	<i>Itte goran nasai</i>	dohchee'rah yeh oh ee'-
What is the matter? or, What is it?	<i>Nanda? (fam.) Dō shimashīta?</i>	deh deh goh-zimah's'?
As soon as possible	<i>Naru-take hayaku</i>	eet'teh goh'rahn nahsi'
Oh no! that is not	<i>Sō ja gozaimasen</i>	nahn'dah? doh shee-
If possible [so	<i>Narō koto nara</i>	mah'sh'tah? [yah'koo
I don't quite understand	<i>Hakkiri to wakari-masen</i>	nah-roh' koh'toh nah'rah
I haven't the slightest idea [mean?]	<i>Mattaku zonjimasen</i>	hahk-kee'ree toh wah-
What does this	<i>Kore wa dō iū wake [desū ?</i>	kahreemah'sen
I don't know	<i>Zonjimasen [n' desū</i>	maht-tah'koo zohnjee-
I have never seen it	<i>Mita koto ga nai</i>	mah'sen [keh deh's'?

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
I haven't seen you for a long time	<i>Shibaraku o me ni kakarimasen</i>	sheebahrah'koo oh meh nee kah-kahreemah'sen
What do you say?	<i>Nani wo osshaimasu</i>	nahnee woh ohs-shimali's
Who said so?	<i>Dare ga sō iimashita?</i>	dah'reh gah soh eemah'-sh'tah? [shoh'
[about it]		
I will speak to him	<i>Danjite mimashō</i>	dabnjee'teh meemah-
He won't hear of it	<i>Naka-naka shōchi shimasen</i>	nah'kah-nah'kah shoh'-chee sheemah'sen
[on]		
He cannot be relied	<i>Ate ni narimasen</i>	ahteh nee nahreemah'sen
He is honest and	<i>Ano hōto wa, shōjiki de, yoku hatarakimasu</i>	ah'noh sh'toh' wah, shoh'jeekee deh, yoh'koo hah-tahrahkeemah's
hard-working		
You must not do that	<i>Sō shōcha ikemasen</i> [masen]	soh sh'chah' eekehmah'-sen [eekehmah'sen]
Don't tell anyone	<i>Hito ni itt'chya ike-Narutake hone-otte yarimashō</i>	sh'toh nee eet-t' ch(ee)ah nahrootah'keh hoh'neh-oht'teh yahreemah-shoh'
I will do my best		
I can do without it	<i>Nakute mo ii n' desu</i> [(familiar)]	nahkoo'teh moh ee n' deh's' [shee ah'toh deh'moh yohroh-
It will do afterwards	<i>Ato demo yoroshii</i>	goh tsoo-ngeh' noh toh'-kee deh yohrohshee'oo
It will do at your leisure	<i>Go tsugō no toki de yoroshii gozaimasu</i>	goh-zi-mah's' kee woh tsookeh'roh!
Be careful!	<i>Ki wo tsukero!</i>	moht' teh kee'teh ah-
I will bring it for you	<i>Motte kite agemashō</i>	ngeli-mah-shoh'
Do you want this?	<i>Kore wa o iriyō desu ka?</i> [raitai]	koh'reh wahohee'ree-yoh' deh's' kah? [mohri-ti
I want an answer	<i>Henji wo shite mo-</i>	hen'jee woh shee'teh
Wait a moment	<i>Sukoshi mate (fam.); Sukoshi omachi nasai (polite)</i>	sookoh'shee mah'teh; sookoh'shee oh-mah'-chee nah-si' [ngah?
[answer?]		
What is your	<i>O henji wa ikaga?</i>	oh hen'jee wah eekah'-
Do you like this?	<i>Kore wo o suki desu</i>	koh'reh woh oh soo'kee
I like it very much	<i>Dai sūki desu</i> [ka?]	di's'kee deh's' [deh's'kah?]
How do you like it?	<i>Ikaga desu?</i>	eekah'ngah deh's'?
Kindly let me know at once	<i>Dōzo suju ni kikashite kudasai</i>	doh-zoh soot'ngoo nee kee-kah'sh'teh koodahsi'
You are very fortunate	<i>O shiawase de gozaimasu</i>	oh shee-ahwah'seh deh goh-zi-mah's'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
You need not be anxious	<i>Go shimpai ni wa oyobimasenū</i>	goh sheempi' nee wah oh-yohbeemahseh'n'
It is too difficult	<i>Amari mutsukashii n' desū</i>	ahmah'ree mootsookah'-shee n'deh's' [tah
It is well done	<i>Yoku deki mashūta</i>	yoh'koo deh-kee mal'sh'-
What is your address?	<i>Go jū shōwa dochira desū</i>	goh joo shoh wah doh-chee'rah' deh's'?
My address is...	<i>Watakūshi no tokorogaki wa ... de gozaimasū</i>	wahtah'k'shee noh toh-koh'roh-ngah'kee wah ... deh goh-zi-mah's
This is my address	<i>Watakūshi no jūsho wa koko desū</i>	wahtah'k'shee noh joo'-shoh wah koh'koh deh's'
Give me his address	<i>Ano hōto no tokorogaki wo kudasai</i>	ah'noli sh'toh noh toh-koh'roh-ngah'kee woh koodahs' [mah's'
He lives in Hiogo	<i>Hiōgo ni orimasū</i>	heeoh'ngoh nee ohree-
He resides at 'Tokyo [suppose so)	<i>Tōkyō ni sunde orimasū</i>	toh-k(ee)yoh nee soon'-deh ohreemah's'
So it seems. (Yes, I	<i>Sō da sō desū</i>	soh dah soh deh's'
Do you speak English?	<i>Anata Igirisu kotoba wo go zonji desū ka?</i>	ahnah'tah ee-nghee-ree'-soo kohtoh'bah woh goh zohn'jee deh's' kah?
I am English	<i>Watakūshi wa Igirisu desū</i>	wahtah'k'shee wah ee-nghee-ree'soo deh's'
I don't understand	<i>Wakarimasen</i>	wahkahreemah's'en
I can speak a little Japanese	<i>Watakūshi Nihon-go wa sukoshi dekimasū</i>	wahtah'k'shee nee'hohn-ngoh wah sookoh'shee dehkeemah's'
I had not time	<i>Hima ga nakatta n' desū</i>	hee'mah gah nahkalit'-tah n'deh's' [mah's'en
I really cannot wait	<i>Matcha oraremasen</i>	maht'chah ohrahreh-
As you see	<i>Goran no tōri</i>	goh'rahn noh toh'ree
Where were you seen?	<i>Doko de miraremashta ka?</i>	doh'koh deh meerahreh-mah's'tah kah ?
Is it convenient to-morrow?	<i>Miōnichi tsugō wa yoroshii n'desu ka?</i>	meeoh'neechee tsoo-ngo'h' wah yohrohshee' n' deh's' kah ?
I will return it to-morrow	<i>Miōnichi o kayeshi mōshimasū</i>	meeoh'neechee oh kah-yeh'shee mohsheemah's'
Just as you like	<i>Go katte shidai desū</i>	goh kaht'teh sheedi'deh's'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Please let me know immediately	<i>Sugu ni kikashite kudasai</i>	soo'ngoo nee keekahl'-sh'teh koodahs'i'
He has already left [not know	<i>Mō o kayeri ni nari-mashīta</i>	moh oh kah-yeh'ree nee nahreemah'sh'tah
He probably does	<i>Shiranai n'desho</i>	sheerahni' n'deh'shoh
This article wears well	<i>Konoshinawamochi-gu yoroshii n'desū</i>	koh'noh shee'nah wah moh'chee-ngah yoh-rohshee' n'deh's'
Are there any book-shops in Osaka ?	<i>Ōzaka ni honya ga gozaimasū ka ?</i>	ohzah'kah nee hohn'yah gah goh-zi-mah's'kah?
To be sure there are!	<i>Arimasū to mo !</i>	ahreemah's' toh moh !
I enquired, but there was none	<i>Tadzunemashīta keredomo, gozaima-senū deshīta</i>	talhdzoonehmah'sh'tah keh-rehdoh'moh, goh-zi-mah-seh'n' deh'sh'tah
I see you for the first time	<i>Hajimete o me ni kakarimasū</i>	hahjeehmeh'teh oh meh nee kakkahreemah's'
Where are you going ?	<i>Dochira ye o ide de gozaimasū ?</i>	doh-chee'rali yeh oh ee'-deh deh goh-zi-mah's'?
Come here ; I have something for you to do	<i>Yō ga aru kara, kochi o ide (fam.)</i>	yoh gah ah'roo kah'lrah, koh'chee oh ee'deh
May I ask who you are, sir ?	<i>Donata de irasshai-masū ka ?</i>	dohnah'tah deh eeralsh-shi-mah's'kah?
When do you return to Europe ?	<i>Itsu Yōroppa ye o kaeri ni narimasu ka ?</i>	ee'tsoo yoh'rohp-pah yeh oh kaheh'ree nee nahree-mah's'kah?
Is anything the matter with you ?	<i>Dō ka nasaimashīta ka ? [shīta]</i>	doh kah nahsi-inah'sh'tah kah? [sh'tah]
Who said so ?	<i>Dare ga sō iima-O machi nasai</i>	dah'reh gah soh eemah'-oh mah'chee nah-si'
Be pleased to wait	<i>Gakkō ye itte o machi nasai</i>	gabk-koh' yeh eet'teh oh mah'chee nahsi' [shi'
Go and wait at the school, please	<i>Anatu mo irrasshai</i>	ahnah'tah moh eer-rahsh-
You come as well	<i>Sakujitsu kayerima-shīta sō desū</i>	sahkoojee'tsoo kab-yeh-reemah'sh'tah soh deh's'
I am told he returned yesterday	<i>Yōjin shinai to ike-masen-zo !</i>	yoh'jeen sheen'i' toh ee-kehmah'sen-zoh !
You must be careful	<i>Kowashīta no wa watakushi de gozaimasenū</i>	kohwah'sh'tah noh wah wah-tah'k'shee deh goh-zi-mahseh'n'
I did not break it ; i.e., it was not I who broke it		

English.	Japanese (romanized.)	Pronunciation.
That is the import- Why ? [ant point	<i>Soko ga hanjin desū</i>	soh'koh gah kahn'jeen
In that case it is all right	<i>Naze desū?</i> (fam.)	nah'zeh deh's? [deh's]
It is extremely in- convenient [it	<i>Sonnara yoroshii gozaimasū</i>	sohn-nah'rah yohroh- shee'oo goh-zi-mah's'
There is no help for	<i>Goku goku tsugō ga warui</i>	goh'koo goh'koo tsoo- ngoh' gah wahroo'ee
Under what cir- cumstances ?	<i>Shi-kata-ga nai</i>	sh'-kali'tah-ngah ni
What is the reason ?	<i>Dō iu shidai de ?</i>	doh ee'oo sheedi' deh ?
What is the matter ?	<i>Dō shīta no desū ?</i>	doh sh'tah noh deh's?
There is no mistake about it !	<i>Sore ni sōi nai n' desū !</i>	soh'reh nee soh'ee ni n' deh's !
You were certainly to blame	<i>Omaye wa warui no ni chiyai nai</i>	ohmah'yeh wah wahroo'- ee noh nee chee-nghi ni
What is your opinion ?	<i>Anata wa dō iu o kangae desū ?</i>	ahnah'tah wah doh ee'oo oh kah-n-nga'h'eh deh's?
Please make a note of it	<i>Dōka a kaki-tome wo negaimasū</i>	doh'kah oh kaih-kee-toh'- meh woh neh-nghimahs'
I say ! Mr....	<i>Moshi, ... San !</i>	moh'shee ! ... sahn !
Look !	<i>Goran nasai !</i>	goh'rahn nahsi !
It is indeed grand	<i>Makoto ni o rippa de gozaimasū</i>	mahkoh'toh nee oh reep'- pah deh goh-zi-mah's'
Without ceremony	<i>Go yenrio naku</i>	goh yeuree'oh nah'koo
Speak louder, please	<i>Motto ō-goe de osshatte kudasai- mashi [nai ka ?</i>	moht'toh oh-nga'h'eh deh ohs-shaht'eh koodah- si-mah'shee [ni kah ?
Is it not beautiful ?	<i>Rippa na mono ja</i>	reep'palnahmoh'noh jah

### Expressions of Emotion.\* (Kantō shi.)

Indeed! (Isthatso?)	<i>Sō desū ka ?</i>	soh deh's' kah ?
How can you say such a thing !	<i>Sonna koto wo os- shatte !</i>	sohn'nah koh'toh woh ohs-shaht'eh !
It is a pity that...	<i>Oshii koto ni wa ...</i>	oh-shee'koh'toh nee wah...
I am sorry for you	<i>O kinodoku sama</i>	oh keenohdoh'koo sah'-
I see !	<i>Naruhodo !</i>	nahroohoh'doh ! [mah
Excuse me for hav- ing inconvenien- ced you†	<i>Kore wa, o jama wo itashimashita</i>	koh'reh wah, oh jah'mah woh eetahsheemah'- sh'tah

\* See Note 2, page 72.

† On concluding a visit.

English.	Japanese (romauized).	Pronunciation.
What! (protest)	<i>Nani!</i>	nah'nee ! [neh !
What a pity !	<i>Oshii koto desū, ne!</i>	oh-shee' koh'toh deh's',
I feel ashamed	<i>Memboku ga gozaimasen</i>	memboh'koo gah goh-zimah'sen [deh's]
It is a nuisance	<i>Komatta koto desū</i>	kohmaht'tah koh'toh
It was jolly !	<i>Taihen ni omoshirō gozaimashū !</i>	ti'hen nee ohmohsheeroh' goh-zimah'sh'tah !
I am very glad of it	<i>Makoto ni yorokobashiū gozaimasū</i>	mahkoh'toh nee yohroh kohbahshee-oo' goh-zimah's' [beemah's]
I am delighted	<i>Hijō ni yorokobi-</i>	heejoh' nee yohroh koh-
I am glad	<i>Sore wa ureshiū gozaimasū</i>	soreh wah ooreh-sheeoo' gohzmah's' [mah's]
I congratulate you	<i>O medetō zonjimasū</i>	oh meh-dehtoh' zohnjee-
Don't talk nonsense ! [noise !	<i>Baka iu-na !</i>	bah'kah ee'oo-nah !
Don't make such a	<i>Yakamashii !</i>	yahkahmahshee' !
Don't bother !	<i>Urusai !</i>	ooroosi' ! [dah !
It is most annoying !	<i>Komatta mono da !</i>	kohmaht'tah mol'noh
I don't care !	<i>Kamai ya shinai !</i>	kahmi' yah sheeni' ! [ni' !
This won't do !	<i>Kore de wa ikenai !</i>	koh'reh deh wah eekeli-
I should never think	<i>Sonna koto wa, ii ya itashimasen !</i>	sohn'nah koh'toh wah, ee yah eetahsheemah'-sen !
of saying such a		
thing !		
—of doing such a	<i>Sonna koto wa shi ya shimasen</i>	solin'nah koh'toh wah shee yah sheemah'sen !
thing !		
It is none of your	<i>Omae no kamatta-koto ja nai</i>	ohmah'ehi noh kahmaht-tah koh'toh jah ni
business		
You had better hold	<i>Damatte iru hō gu ii !</i>	dahmaht'teh ee'roo hoh gah ee !
your tongue		
Do as I order you !	<i>Watakushi no iu tōri ni itase !</i>	wahtah'k'shee noh ee'oo toh'ree nee eetah'seh !
You have my strict	<i>Kataku ii-tsuketa zo</i>	kahtali'koo ee-tsookeh'tah zoh
orders		
Why don't you go	<i>Ikettara ikanai ka ?</i>	eket-tah'rah eekahni' kah ?
when I tell you ?	(familiar)	
Get away, or Be off !	<i>Achi ike !</i>	ah'chee ee'keh !
Get out of the way	<i>Waki e yore !</i>	wah'kee eh yoh'reh !
and let me pass !		
Insolent fellow !	<i>Atsūkamashii !</i>	ahts'kahmahshee' !

Enquiries. (*Ukayau Koto.*)

NOTE.—In asking for information, it is usual to preface any enquiry with the formula “*Go men nasai!*” (Excuse me). European gentlemen raise the hat at the same time, whether the query be addressed to a male or a female. The formula used in thanking a stranger for information received is “*Kore wa, domō! arigatō zonjimisū!*”—the nearest English equivalent to which is “Thanks very much.”

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
What is the Japanese name for this?	<i>Kono mono wa, Nihon-go de nan to moshīmasū?</i>	koh'noh moh'noh wah, nee'hohn-goh deh nahntoh moh-sh'mah's?
What is this made of?	<i>Kore wa, nan de dekite orimasū?</i>	koh'reh wah, nahntoh deh-kee'teh ohreemah's
What is this thing? [do?	<i>Kono mono wa, nanda? [rō?</i>	koh'noh moh'noh wah, nahndah? [kaliroh?]
What ought I to do?	<i>Dō itashītara yoka-</i>	doh eetah-sh'tah'rah yoh-
What is this for?	<i>Kore wa, nan' ni tsukaimasū?</i>	koh'reh wah, nah'n' nee tsooki-inah's? [mah's?]
What is he doing?	<i>Naniwo sh'te imasū?</i>	nah'nee woh sh'teh' ee-
What have you come for?	<i>Nani shi ni kita? (in anger)</i>	nah'nee shee nee kee-tah?
What could have been the reason?	<i>Dō iu wake de gozai-mashitarō?</i>	doh ee'oo wah'keh deh goh-zi-mah'sh'tahroh?
What is it all about?	<i>Dō shīta mon' desū?</i>	doh sh'tah moh'n' deh's?
What do you propose to do? [to him?	<i>Dō nasaimasū? Dō nasaru otsumori desū?</i>	doh nahsi-mah's? doh nahsah'roo ohtsoo-moh'ree deh's?
What has happened?	<i>Dō shimashīta?</i>	doh sheemah'sh'tah?
What is your name?	<i>O namaye wa nan' to osshaimasū?</i>	oh nahmah'yeh wah nah'n' toh ohshi-mah's?
My name is Smith	<i>Watakūshi wa Smith</i>	wahtah'k'shee wah smith
What time does the lecture begin tomorrow?	<i>Miōnichi no enzetsu meeoh'neechee noh en-wa, nan-ji kara hajimarimasū?</i>	toh mohsh'mah's
[quire		
You had better en-	<i>Kiite miru ga ii</i>	kee'teh mee'roo gah ee
Please enquire for me (on my behalf)	<i>Kiite itadakitō go-zaimasū</i>	kee'teh eetahdalikeetoh' goh-zi-mah's' [shoh']
I will enquire for you	<i>Kiite agemashō</i>	kee'teh ah-ngeh-mah-

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
What salary should I pay per month?	<i>Hito-tsuki no shirei wa, dono kurai yattara yokarō ?</i>	sh'toh'-ts'kee' noh shee-wa, ray' wah, doh'noh koori yaht-tah'rah yohkaliroh'
Oh! I should say... would be sufficient	<i>Ma! ... de jūbun de gozaimashō</i>	mah! ...deh jooboon' deh goh-zi-malishoh'
What age are you?	<i>O toshi wa o ikutsu ni o nari nasaru?</i>	oh toh'shee wah oh ee-koo'tsoo nee oh nah'ree nahsah'roo ?
Which is the shortest way to...?	<i>...ye iku ni wa, dore ga chika-michi desū ka?</i>	...yeh ee'koo nee wah, doh'reh gah chee'kah-mee'chee deh's' kah ?
Is this the way to...?	<i>...ye wa hore de yoi no desū ka?</i>	...yeh wah koh'reh deh yoy noh deh's' kah ?
How far is it to...?	<i>...ye dono kurai arimasū ka?</i>	...yeh doh'noh koori' ah-reemah's' kah ?
How far is it from here?	<i>Koko kara dono kurai hanarete imasū ?</i>	koh'koh kah'rah doh'noh koori', hahnahre!':teh eemah's ?
Where is the police station?	<i>Keisatsu-sho wa dochira de gozaimasū?</i>	kaysah'tsoo-shoh wah doh-chee'rah deh goh-zi-mah's ?
Does Mr. ... live in this street?	<i>Kono machi ni ... to mōsu hīto ga gozaimasū ka?</i>	koh'noh mah'chee nee... toh moh'soo sh'toh gah goh-zi-mah's' kah ?
Can you direct me to his house?	<i>Ano hīto no uchi wo oshiete kudasai-masen ka?</i>	ah'noh sh'toh noh oo'chee woh oh-shee-eh'teh koo-dahsi-inah'sen kah ?
Where does he live?	<i>Doko ni sunde ori-masū ka?</i>	doh'koh nee soon'deh oh-reemah's' kah ?
Can I see Mr. ...?	<i>...San ni o me ni kakaritō gozai-masū ? [ga...]</i>	...sahn nee oh meh nee kahkahreetoh' goh-zi-mah's ? [roh gah ...]
On making enquiries... When do you return to your country?	<i>Kiite mita tokoro Itsu o kuni ye o kaeri nasaimasū ka ? [ka ?]</i>	kee'teh mee'tah tohkokh' ee'tsoo oh koo'nee yeh oh kah-eh'ree nahs'mah's' kah ? [mah'sen kah ?]
Isn't it finished yet? Is it convenient to day?	<i>Mada dekite im'isen Konnichi tsugō wa yoroshiū gozai-masū ka ?</i>	mah'dah deh-kee'teh ee-kohn-nee'chee tsoo-ngoh' wah yohrolishee-oo' goh-zi-mah's' kah ?

Travelling: By Railway. (*Ryo-kō: Kishade.*)

(For Vocabulary see page 35.)

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Order a carriage to take me to the station	Suteishon yeiku kara basha wo tanonde o-kure	sootay'shohn yeh ee'koo kah'rah bah'shah woh tahnohn'deh oh-koo'reh
To the station, quick!	Suteishon ye hayaku	sootay'shohn yeh hah-yah'koo [koo!
Hurry up!	<i>Hayaku! hayaku!</i>	hah-yah'koo! hah-yah'-
Shall I be in time?	<i>Mada ma ni aimashō ka?</i>	mah'dah mah nee i-mah-shoh' kah?
Let us go	<i>Ikō ja nai ka?</i> (fam.)	eekoh' jah ni kah?
I think I shall go [the morning	<i>Ikō ka to omoimasū</i>	eekoh' kah toh oh-moh'-ee-mah's'
The first train in	<i>Ichi-ban kisha</i>	ee'chee-bahn kee'shah
I shall set off to-morrow	<i>Miōnichi shuttatsu shimasū</i>	meeoh'neechee shoot-tah'tsoo sheemah's'
There is plenty of time	<i>Mada yohoda aida ga arimasū</i>	mah'dah yoh-hoh'doh i'-dah gah ahreemah's'
Is the luggage ready?	<i>Nimotsū no shitaku wa ii ka?</i>	neemoh'ts' noh sheetah'-koo wah ee kah?
Please help me with my luggage	<i>Kono nimotsū wo chotto tetsu-datte kudasai</i>	koh'noh neemoh'ts' woh choht'toh tetsoodaht'-teh koodahsi'
Which is your luggage?	<i>Dore ga anata no nimotsū desū ka?</i>	dohreh gahahnahyah noh neemoh'ts' deh's' kah?
Will you take charge of my luggage?	<i>Nimotsū wo o adzukari kudasaru ka?</i> [sai!]	neemoh'ts' woh oh ah-dzookah'ree koodah-sah'roo kah? [dahsi'!]
Take care!	<i>Ki wo tsūkete kuda-</i>	kee woh ts'keh'teh koo-
Are you sure you have forgotten nothing? [ticket	<i>Wasure-mono wa nai ka?</i> [kimashō	wahsoo'reh-moh'noh wah ni' kah?
I will go and get a	<i>Kippu wo katte</i>	[keemahshoh' keep'poo woh kaht'teh
Where is the booking-office?	<i>Kippu no uridokoro wa doko ni ari-masū ka?</i>	keep'poo noh ooreedoh-koh'roh woh doh'koh nee ahreemah's' kah?
Give me a first-class return to Tokio	<i>Dōka Tōkyō made no jōtō ōfūku-gippu wo ichimai kudasai</i>	doh'kah toh-kee-oh mah'-deh noh joh-toh oh'-f'koo-gheep'poo woh ee'chee-mi koodahsi'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
I want return tickets	Ōfūku gippu wo kudasai	oh'f'koo gheep'poo woh koodahssi'
1st class; 2nd; 3rd	Jōtō ; chūtō ; katō	joh-toh ; choo-toh ; kahtoh'
Where are you going, sir ? [to...]	Dochira ye irasshai-masū ?	doh-chee'rah yeh eerahs-shi-mah's' ?
I am going through All right, come along	...made mairimasū Sa ! o tomo itashi-mashō	...mah'deh mi-reemah's' sah ! oh toh'moh eetah-sheemahshoh'
What is the fare ?	Chinsen wa ikura ?	cheen'sen wah eekoo'rah ?
How much is the excess ? (on luggage)	Yo-bun no chin-sen wa ikura desū ka?	yoh-boon noh cheen-sen wah eekoo'rah deh's' kah ?
When is the next train for...?	... made, tsugi no kisha wa nan-ji ni demasū ka?	... mah'deh, tsoo'nghee noh kee'shah wah nahnn-jee nee delmah's' kah ?
Is this the train for...?	Kore wa ... yuki no kisha desū ka?	koh'reh wah.....yoo'kee noh kee'shah deli's'kah ?
What time is there a train for...?	... ye yuku kisha wa nan-ji ni demasū ka?	...yeh yoo'koo kee'shah wah nahnn-jee nee delmah's' kah ?
When will the train At once, sir [start?]	Ressha wa itsu de-Tadaima [masū ka?	res'shah wah ee'tsoo deh-tahd'i'mah [nah's' kah ?
Is there a non-smoking carriage ?	Tabako wo kinjite aru kyakusha ga aru ka ?	tahbah'koh woh keenjee-teh ah'roo kee-ah-koo'-shah gah ah'roo kah ?
Where is your ticket, please ?	Kippu wo chotto haiken ?	keep'poo woh choht'toh hi'ken ?
Is this an express ?	Kore wa kyukō-ressha desū ka ?	koh'reh wah kee-ookoh'-res'shah deh's' kah ?
Am I in the right train for...?	Kono notte iru kisha wa...made yuku ni chigai wa arimasen ka ?	koh'noh noht'teh ee'roo kee'shah wah...mah'deh yoo'koo nee chee-nghi' wah ahreemah'sen kah ?
Where do I change for...?	...made yuku ni wa, doko de nori-kae shimasu ka ?	...mah'deh yoo'koo nee wah, doh'koh deh noh'-ree-kah'eh sheemah'-soo kah ? [deh'roo
[starting]	[deru]	
There ! the train is	Sora ! kisha ga	sol'rah ! kee'shah gah
That seat is engaged	Sono tokoro wa fuyayatte imasū	soh'noh tohkoh'roh wah foosahngal'teh eemah's'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Do I change here for...?	...ye yuku ni wa koko de nori-kae-masū ka ?	...yeh yoo'koo nee wah koh'koh deh noh'ree-kah-eh-mah's' kah ?
This is not a smoking carriage	Kono kyakusha de wa tabako wo nomu koto ga kinjite imasū	koh'noh kee-ahkoo'shah deh wah tabbah'koh woh noh'moo koh'toh gah keenjee'teh eemah's' tlahbah'koh woh nohn'deh moh ahnahn'tah nee wah sali-shee-tsookah'eh gah goh-zi-mah'sen kah ?
Do you object to smoking ?	Tabako wo nonde mo anata ni wa sashi-tsukae ga gozai-masen ka ?	mah'doh woh ahkeh'teh (sheemeh'teh) moh yoh goh-zi-mah's' kah ?
May I open (close) the window ?	Mado wo akete (shime) mo yō gozai-masū ka ?	koh'noh tay-shah-bah nee nah-ngah'koo toh-mahreemah's' kah ?
Do we stop long here ?	Kono tei-sha-ba ni nagaku tomari-masū ka ?	koh'noh foo'jeen gah'tah woh kew-soh-koo'joh yeh goh aln-ni' moh'-shee-teh koodahsi' ben'joh ; choh'dzoobah
Show these ladies to the waiting room	Kono fujin gata wo kiusokujo ye go annai mōshi-te kudasai	deh-goo'chee wah doh'-koh deh's' kah ?
Lavatory	Benjo. Chōzuba	deh-goo'chee wah ah's'-koh deh goh-zi-mah's'
Which is the way out ?	De-guchi wa doko desū ka ?	dalin'nah ! oh mooki' nee mi-reemah's'tah
There is the way out	De-guchi wa asūko de gozaimasū	
I have come to meet you, sir	Danna ! o mukai in mairimashīta	

### By Road: Hiring Conveyances.

(*Ōrai de: Kuruma wo yatou koto.*)

(See Vocabulary 21, page 35.)

Order a 'riksha [man !	Jinrikisha wo ta-nonde kudasai	jeenree'keeshah woh tahnohn'deh koodahsi'
Here ! jinrikisha-	Oi ! kuruma-ya !	oy ! kooroo'mah-yah !
Here ! bring a double 'riksha [horses	Oi ! ni-nin-nori no kuruma it-chō motte koi [basha	oy ! nee-neen-noh'ree noh kooroo'mah eet-choh' moht'teh koy [bah'shah
A carriage with two	Ni-hiki dachi no	nee-hee'kee dah'chee noh

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Here I bring one 'riksha	<i>Oi! jinrikisha it-cho motte koi</i>	oy ! jeenree'keeshah eet-choh moht'teh koy
A 'riksha drawn by one man (two men)	<i>Ichi-nim-biki (ni-nim-biki) no kuruma</i>	ee'chee-neem-bee'kee (nee-neem-bee'kee) noh kooroo'mah
A 'riksha to seat one person (two persons)	<i>Ichi-nin-nori (ni-nin-nori) no kuruma</i>	ee'chee-neen-noh'ree (nee-neen-noh'ree) noh kooroo'mah
How much to take me to Tokio ?	<i>Tōkyō made dono-kurai de noseru ka ?</i>	tohkee-oh mah'deh doh'-noh-koori' deh nohseh'-roo kah ?
How many are there in your party ?	<i>O iku-tari de gozai-masū ?</i>	oh ee'koo-tah'ree deh goli-zi-mah's?
There are four of us	<i>Yottari desū</i>	yoht-tah'ree deh's'
Take me to the station	<i>Suteishon made no-sete yatte kure</i>	sootayshohn mahdeh noh-seh'teh yaht'teh koo'reh
All right, please step in [go ?	<i>He! Yoroshiū gozai-masū O meshi na-saimashi</i>	heh ! yohrohsheeeoo' goh-zimah's' oh meli'shee nahsi-mah'shee [kah ?
Will he be able to Put up the hood	<i>Ikareru d' arō ka ?</i>	eeakahreh'roo d'ahroh'
Lower the hood	<i>Horo wo agete kure</i>	hoh'roh woh ah-ngheh'-teh koo'reh [koo'reh
Stop here a moment	<i>Horo wo totte kure</i>	hoh'roh woh toht'teh
Let me get out here	<i>Koko de sukoshi matte o kure</i>	koh'koh deh soo-koh-shee maht'teh oh koo'reh
How far is it to...? Which is the road to...?	<i>Koko de oroshite o-kure [aru ? ...made donogurai ...ye iku michi wa, dochira de gozaimasū ?</i>	koh'koh deh ohroh'sh'teh oh-koo'reh [ri' ahroo ? ...mah'deh dohnoh-ngoo...yeh ee'koo mee'chee wah, doh-chee'rali deh goh-zi-mah's ?
How is the road ahead ?	<i>Kore kara saki no michi wa, dō desū ?</i>	kohrehkahrah sahkee noh meechee wah, doh deh's?
Please tell me the way	<i>Michi wo oshiete kudasai</i>	mee'chee woh oh-shee-eh'teh koodahsi'
Will it be possible to go ?	<i>Iku koto-ga deki-mashō ka ?</i>	ee'koo koh'toh-ngah deh-keemahshoh' kah ?
Your horse is ready, sir	<i>Danna, o ūma no shūtaku wa yoroshiū gozaimasū</i>	dahn'nah, oh'm-mah'noh sh'tah'koo wah yohroh-shee-oo' gohzimah's'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
It is no distance on to the next place	<i>Koko kara saki wa, jiki desū</i>	koh'koh kah'rah sal'h'kee wah, jee'kee deh's?
How many <i>ri</i> is it from here?	<i>Kore yori nan'ri hodo aru?</i>	koh'reh yoh'ree nahhn'ree hoh'doh ah'roo?
How dreadfully bad the road is!	<i>Osoroshii dōmomichi ga warui</i>	ohsohrohshee' doh'moh mee'chee gah wahroo'ee
How many <i>ri</i> is it to the next town? [on?]	<i>Tsugi noshūku made nan ri gozaimasū?</i> [desū ka?]	tsoo-nghee' noh sh'koo' mah'deh nahhn ree goh-zimah's? [n'deh's'kah?]
Must I go straight	<i>Massugu ni iku n'</i>	mahs-soo'ngoo nee ee'koo

**By Steamboat. (Jōkisen de.)**

(For Vocabulary see page 37.)

When do we start?	<i>Nanji goro ni shuppan shimasū ka?</i>	nahnjee gohroh neeshoop-pahn sheemah's' kah?
Send the steward to me	<i>Makanai-kata wo kochira ni yoko-shīte o-kure</i>	mahkahni'-kah'tah woh koh-chee'rah nee yoh-koh'sh'teh oh-koo'reh
What is the first-cabin fare?	<i>Jōtō no chinsen wa ikura desū?</i>	johtoh noh cheen'sen wah eekoo'rah deh's'?
Please show me my berth	<i>Watakushi no nedoko wo misete o-kure</i>	wahtah'k'shee noh neh-doh'koh woh meeseh'-teh oh-koo'reh
Is this berth taken?	<i>Kono ne-doko wa mō kashite oru ka?</i> [orimasū ka?]	koh'noh neh-doh'koh wah moh kab'sheeteh oli'roo kah? [ohreemah's' kah?]
Where is the cap-	<i>Senchō wa doko ni</i>	senchoh' wah doh'koh nee
I will engage the whole cabin	<i>Watakushi wa kono heya wo kari-kiri shinashō</i>	wahtah'k'shee wah koh'-noh heh'yah woh kah'ree-kee'ree sheemah-shoh'
Put my bag in the cabin	<i>Te-kaban wo wata-kushi no heya ni irete o-kure</i>	teh-kah'bahn woh wah-tahk'shee noh heh'yah nee eereh'teh oli-koo'reh
Have you a passport?	<i>Iyokō-menjō wo o mochi de gozaimasū ka?</i>	ree-ohkoh' - menjoh' woh oh moh'chee deh goh-zimah's' kah?
What is the number of your cabin?	<i>Nan-gō no shitsu ni irasshaimasū?</i>	nahn-ngoh noh shee'tsoo nee eerahs-shi-mah's?
I am in number three	<i>San-gō ni orimasū</i>	sahn-ngoh nee ohree-mah's'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Will it be rough ?	<i>Kōkai ni wa umi ga aremashō ka?</i>	koh'ki nee wah oo'mee gah ahreh-mashoh' kah?
The sea is rough Is she a good boat?	<i>Umi ga arai n' desū</i> <i>Kono fune wa yoi fune desū ka?</i>	oo'mee gah ah'ri n'deh's' koh'noh foo'neh wah yoy foo'neh deh's' kah?
Shall you stay on deck ?	<i>Kampan ni nokotte oide deshō ka?</i>	kahm'pahn nee nohkoht'-teh oy'deh dehshoh' kah?
No, I shall go below	<i>Iiye, watakūshi wa shīta ye ikimasū</i>	ee'ye, wahtah'k'shee wah sh'tah yeh eekeemah's'
I feel very sick	<i>Watakūshi wa taisō mukatsukimasū</i>	wahtah'k'shee wah ti-soh' mookahtsookeemah's'
I am going below to my cabin	<i>Watakūshi wa heyā ye mairimasū</i>	wahtah'k'shee wah heh'-yah yeh mi-reemah's'
Can we have dinner on board?	<i>Fune ni yashoku ga arimasū ka?</i>	foo'neh nee yah-shoh'koo gah ahreemah's' kah?
Open (shut) the port-hole	<i>Mado wo akete (shimete) o-kure</i>	mah'doh woh ahkeh'teh (sheemeh'teh)oh-koo'reh
Here ! Boatman !	<i>Oi ! Sendo !</i>	oy ! sen'doh !
How much to take me ashore ?	<i>Oka made ikura de nosete kureru ka?</i>	oh'kah mah'deh eekoo'-rah deh nohseh'teh koo-reh'roo kah?
Please let me see your passport	<i>Go-menjō wo chotto o mise nasūtte kudasai</i>	goh-menjoh' woh choht'-toh oh mee'seh nah'-s(oo)t-teh koodahs'

### Arrival. (*Tō-chaku.*)

(See Vocabulary 21, page 35.)

Here is my luggage	<i>Watakūshi no ni-motsū wa koko ni aru</i>	wahtah'k'shee noh nee-moh'ts' wah koh'koh nee ah'roo
Where is the cus- tom-house?	<i>Zeikwan wa doko desū ka?</i>	zay'kwahn wah doh'koh deh's' kah?
Bring that trunk to the custom- house	<i>Chotto Zeikwan made sono kaban wo motte koi</i>	choht'tohzay'kwan mah'-deh soh'noh kah'bahn woh moht'teh koy
Have you any- thing to de- clare ?	<i>Kaban no naka ni nani ka zei wo osamu-beki mono ga gozaimasū ka?</i>	kah'bahn noh nah'kah nee nah'nee kah zay'woh oh-sah'moo-beh'kee moh'-noh gah goh-zi-mah's' kah?
I have nothing	[dutiable] <i>Liye, gozaimasen</i>	ee'ye, goh-zi-mah's'en

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Please give me your keys	<i>Kagi wo kashite kudasai</i>	kah'nghee woh kah'-sh(ee)teh koodahsi'
Here are the keys	<i>Kagi wa koko ni gozaimasu</i>	kah'nghee wah koh'koh nee goh-zi-mah's'
Is there an omnibus?	<i>Nori-ai-basha ga arimasu ka?</i>	noh'ree-i-bah'shah gah ahreemah's' kah?
Call a carriage	<i>Basha wo tanonde o-kure</i> [sen	bah'shah woh tahnohn'-deh oh-koo'reh [sen
There is no car-	<i>Basha wa gozaima-</i>	bah'shah wab gohzimah'-
What is the fare to the hotel?	<i>Yado-ya made no chinsen wa ikura desu?</i>	yah'doh-yah mah'dehlnoh cheen'sen wah eekoo'-rah deh's?
Tell the driver where to take me	<i>Yuku tokoro wo gyosha ni moshite o-kure</i>	yoo'koo tohkoh'roh woh ghee-oh'shah nee moh'-sh'teh oh-koo'reh

### The Hotel. (Jap., *Yadoya*; foreign, *Hōteru*.)

(See Vocabulary 13, page 24.)

Is the proprietor anywhere about?	<i>Teishi wa kochira de gozaimasu ka?</i>	tay'shee wah koh-chee'-rah deh gohzimah's' kah
Have you a room vacant?	<i>Zashiki wa aite imasu ka?</i>	zah'sh'kee wah i'teh ee-mah's' kah?
I want two or three rooms	<i>Watakuishi wa heyawo futa mi mairimasu</i>	wahtah'k'shee wah heh'-yah woh foo'tah mee mah eereemah's'
Have you a larger room?	<i>Motto okii heyaga gozaimasu ka?</i>	moht'toh ohkee' heh'yah gah goh-zi-mah's' kah?
This room is too small	<i>Kono heyaga wa ammari chiisai</i>	koh'noh heh'yah wah ahm-mah'ree chee-si'
Show me a bedroom	<i>Nema wo misete okure</i>	neh'mah woh meeseh'teh oh-koo'reh [shoh'
I will take this one	<i>Kore wa karimasho</i>	koh'reh wah kahreemah-
Have you no better ones?	<i>Motto ii no wa arimasen ka?</i>	moht'toh ee noh wah ah-reemah'sen kah?
Have you not a cooler room?	<i>Motto suzushii tokoro wa arimasen ka?</i>	moht'toh soo-dzooshee' tohkoh'roh wah ahreemah'sen kah?
I want a large one	<i>Okii no ga hoshii</i>	ohkee' noh gah hoh-shee'
Show me some nice rooms	<i>Ii heyaga wo misete o-kure</i>	ee hel'yah woh meeseh'-teh oh-koo'reh

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
How much do you charge per day? [come ?	<i>Ichi-nichi no tomari-ryō wa ikura ?</i> [ka ?	ee'chee-nee'chee noh toh-mah'ree-ree-oh' wah ee-koo'rah ? [kah ?
Has my luggage Send the luggage upstairs	<i>Nimotsū wa maitta</i> <i>Nimotsū wo nikai ye agesasete kure</i>	neemoh'ts' wah mi't-tah neemoh'ts' woh neeki' yeh ah-ngeh-sahseh'teh koo'reh [dahsi'
Put it down here Do you intend to stay long ?	<i>Koko ye oite kudasai</i> <i>Nagaku go toryū nasaimasū ka ?</i>	koh'koh yeh oy'teh koo-nah-ngah'koo goh tohree-oo' nahsi-mah's kah ?
I shall stay a few days [wash	<i>Ryō-san-nichi to-maru</i>	ree-oh'-sahn-nee'chee tohmal'roo
I want to have a I want something to eat	<i>Chōdzu wō tsukaitai</i> <i>Nani ka tabetai</i>	choh'dzoo woh tsooki-ti' nah'nee kah tahbeh-ti' [shee
Anything will do A decanter of water Give me the key of my room	<i>Nan demo yoroshii</i> <i>Midzu tokkuri</i> <i>Heya no kagi wo o-kure</i>	nahn deh'moh yohroh-mee'dzoo tohk-koo'ree heh'yah noh kah-nghee woh oh-koo'reh
What are the hours for meals here ?	<i>Kochira de wa, gozen no jikoku wa, nan-ji to nan-ji desū ?</i>	koh-chee'rah deh wah, goh-zen noh jeekoh'koo wah, nahnjee toh nahnjee deh's ?
Luncheon is at..., and dinner at...	<i>He ! o hiru wa... de, o yashoku ga ...de gozaimasū</i>	heh ! oh hee'roo wah ... deh,oh yahshoh'koo gah ...deh goh-zi-mah's
There is no fixed time	<i>He ! asa wa, kimari ga gozaimasen</i> [wa ?	heh ! ah'sah wah, kee-mah'ree gah goh-zi-mah'sen [hahn wah ?
And breakfast ? You can suit your own convenience Can I dine in my room ?	<i>Sore de wa, asa-han</i> <i>Anata no go tsugō shidai</i> <i>Jibun no heya de shokujī suru koto ga dekimasū ka ?</i>	soh'reh deh wah, ah'sah-ahnah'tah noh goh tsoo-ngoh' sheedi' jee'boon noh leh'yah deh shoh-koo'jee soo-roo koh-toh galh deh-keemah's kah ?
Are the beds well- aired ?	<i>Kono yagu wa yoku kawa-kashite aru ka ?</i> [desū ?	koh'noh yah'ngoo wah yoh'koo kahwah-kah's-teh ali-roo kah ? [deh's ?
Where is the w.c. ?	<i>Benjo wa dochira</i>	benjoh wah dohcheerah

English	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
I suppose you have baths here ?	<i>Uchi ni furo-ba ga aru darō?</i>	oo'chee nee foo'roh-bah gah ah'roo dahroh ?
I want a warm bath	<i>Yu ni hairitai</i>	yoo nee hi-reet' [reh
Give me some soap	<i>Shabon wo o-kure</i>	shah'bohn woh oh-koo'-
Give me a towel	<i>Taoru wo o-kure</i>	tahoh'roo woh oh-koo'reh
Where is the bell ?	<i>Rin wa doko desū?</i>	reen wah doh'koh deh's?
Can you lend me some slippers ?	<i>Surippa wo is-soku kashite kureru ka?</i>	sooreep'pah wohees-soh'- koo kah'sh'teh kooreh'- roo kah ? [dah
I want a candle	<i>Rōsoku wo iriyō da</i>	roh'sohkoo woh eeree-yoh'
I think of leaving to-morrow	<i>Myōnichi shuttatsu shimashō</i>	mee-oh'neechee shoot- tah'tsoo sheemah-shoh'
Call me early in the morning	<i>Asa hayaku okoshite moraitai</i>	ah'sah hah-yah'koo oh- koh'sh'teh mohri-ti'
It is chilly to-night	<i>Konya wa yohodo samui n' da</i>	kohn'yah wah yohhoh'- doh sab-moo'ee n' dah
Put on more bed-clothes	<i>Yagu wo motto kakete o-kure</i>	yah'ngoo woh moht'toh kah-keh'teh oh-koo'reh
Send "Boots" to me	<i>Rōka-ban wo kochira ni yokoshite o-kure</i>	roh'kah-bahn woh koh- chee'rah nee yohkoh- sh'teh oh-koo'reh
What do you require, sir? [water	<i>O atsuraye wa nani de gozaimasu?</i>	oh ahtsoorah'ye wah nah'n' deh gohzimah's?
Give me some hot	<i>Yu wo o-kure</i>	yoo woh oh-koo'reh
Clean my shoes	<i>Kutsū wo migaitai</i>	koo'ts' woh mee-nghi'teh mohri-ti' [mohri-ti'
I want a shave	<i>Hige wo sutte morai</i>	hee'ngeh woh soot'teh
Is there a barber about here?	<i>Koko ni tokoya ga arimasu ka?</i>	koh'koh nee tohkoh'yah gah ahreemah's' kah ?
Send my boots to be repaired	<i>Kutsū wo naoshi ni yatte o-kure</i>	koot's' woh nah-oh'shee nee yaht'teh oh-koo'reh
Let this linen go to the laundry	<i>Kono mono wo sentaku-ya ye dashite moraitai</i>	koh'noh moh'noh woh sentah'koo-yah yeh dahsh'teh mohri-ti'
My clothes are wet	<i>Kimono-ga nurete imasu</i>	keemohnoh-ngah noo- reh'teh eemah's'
Please dry them	<i>Yoku kawakashite o-kure</i>	yoh'koo kahwahkah's'- teh oh-koo'reh
Brush my clothes	<i>Kimono wo burashi wo kakete o-kure</i>	keemoh'noh woh boorah'- shee woh kahkehth oh- [koo'reh

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Are you going to change your clothes, sir?	<i>O meshi-mono wo o-ki-kae nasaimasu ka?</i>	oh meh'shee-moh'noh woh oh kee-kah'eh nah-si-mah's' kah?
Let us have the bill	<i>Dōka, kanjō-gaki wo motte kite o-kure</i>	doh'kah, kahnjoh'-ngah'-kee woh moht'teh kee'-teh oh-koo'reh
Is the luggage ready?	<i>Nimotsū no shitaku wa ii ka?</i>	neemoh'ts' noh sheetah'-koo wah ee kah?
Send the luggage to the station	<i>Nimotsū wo suteishon ye yatte o-kure</i>	neemoh'ts' woh sootay'-shohn yeh yaht'teh oh-koo'reh
Take me to the station	<i>Suteishon made nosete yatte kure</i>	sootay'shohn mah'deh nohsehleh yahtteh kooreh

### Meals. (*Shokuji no koto.*)

(See *Vocabularies 13 & 14*, pages 24 & 25.)

Show me the bill of fare	<i>Kondate wo misete o-kure</i>	kohndah'teh woh mee-seh'teh oh-koo'reh
Please bring tea and cakes	<i>O cha to kwashi wo motte koi</i>	oh chah toh kwah'shee woh moht'teh koy
What is your order?	<i>O atsuraye wa nan de gozaimasu?</i>	oh ahtsoorah'eh wah nahnh deh gohzi-mah's?
Please make me some tea	<i>Cha wo irete o-kure</i>	chah woh eereh'teh oh-koo'reh
I will make the tea myself	<i>Watakiushi wa jibun de cha wo koshi-raeru</i>	wahtah'k'shee wah jee'-boon deh chah woh koh-sheerah-elh'roo
I am hungry	<i>O naka ga sūkima-shīta</i>	oh nah'kah gah s'keemah'sh'tah
I am thirsty	<i>Nodo ga kawakima-shīta</i>	noh'doh gah kahwahkee-mah'sh'tah
It is quite uneatable	<i>Mazukūte taberare-nai</i>	mahdzoo'k'teh tabehrah-rehni' [ni'
— undrinkable	<i>Mazukūte nomenai</i>	mahdzoo'k'teh nolmeh-koh'reh deh tah'k'sahn
This is quite enough	<i>Kore de takūsan</i>	salikah'nah wah eekah'-ngah deh goh-zu-mah's?
May I offer you some fish?	<i>Sakana wa ikaga de gozaimasu?</i>	hi, chohdi' eetahshee-mahshoh'
Thanks, I will take some [potatoes]	<i>Hai, chodai itashi-mashō</i>	ee'moh gah kee-ri deh's?
I am not fond of	<i>Imo ga kirai desū</i>	

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
It looks tasty	<i>Oishisō desū</i>	oy-sheesoh' deh's'
Which do you prefer?	<i>Dore ga yoroshiu gozaimasū?</i>	doh'reh gah yohrohshee'-oo goh-zi-mah's?
I prefer roast to boiled	<i>Nita no yori wa yaketa no yoroshiu gozaimasū</i>	nee'tah noh yoh'ree wah yahkeh'tah no yohroh shee'oo goh-zi-mah's
Either will do	<i>Sore wa dochira de mo yoroshii</i>	soh'reh wah doh-chee'rah deh moh yoh'rohshee'
I have nothing to eat	<i>Taberu mono ga nai</i>	tahbeh'roo moh'noh gah ni [kah?]
Is the soup ready?	<i>Sōppu ga dekita ka?</i>	sohp'poo gah dehkee'tah
Dinner is ready (served)	<i>Gozen ga dekimashta</i>	goh'zen gah deh-keemah'-sh'tah [kah?]
Do you like...?	<i>...ga o suki desū ka?</i>	...gah oh soo'kee deh's'
I must have them fresh [please]	<i>Atarashiku nai no wa iranai</i>	ahtahrahshee'koo ni noh wah eerahni'
Give me a little,	<i>Sukoshi o-kure</i>	sookoh'shee oh-koo'reh
There is none left	<i>Mō mina ni narinashīta</i>	moh mee'nah nee nah-reemah'sh'tah
Will you pass the mustard?	<i>Karashi wo o-kure?</i>	kahrah'shee woh oh-koo'-reh
Another cup of tea	<i>Cha wa mō ippai</i>	chah wah moh eep-pi'
Give me some more sugar (milk)	<i>Satō (chichi) wo motto o-kure</i>	sahtoh' (chee'chee) woh moht'toh oh-koo'reh
Put some more water in the teapot	<i>Dobin ye yu wo motto sashīte o-kure</i>	doh'been yeh yoo woh moht'toh sah'sh'teh oh-koo'reh
Bring me the teapot	<i>Dobin wo motte kite o-kure</i>	doh'been woh moht'eh kee'teh oh-koo'reh
Have you any fresh butter?	<i>Deki-tate no bata ga arimasū ka?</i>	deh'kee-tah'teh noh bah'-tah gahahreemah's'kah?
What fish have you?	<i>Dō iū sakana ga aru?</i>	doh ee-oo' sahkah'nah gah ah'roo?
I will take some fish	<i>Sakana wo tabemashō</i>	sahkah'nah woh tahbeh-mahshoh'
Waiter, some bread	<i>Kyuji, pan wo o-kure</i>	kee-oo'jee, pahn woh oh-koo'reh
What wine will you take, sir?	<i>Sake wa, nani ga yoroshii gozaimasū?</i>	sah'keh wah nah'nee gah yohrohshee-oo' goh-zi-mah's?

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation
Open the bottle and bring it here	<i>Tokkuri wo akete motte koi</i>	tohk-koo'ree woh ahkeh'-teh moht'teh koy
Show me the wine list	<i>Sake no hyō wo misete o-kure</i>	sah'keh noh hee-oh' woh meeseh'teh oh-koo'reh
Have you English beer?	<i>Igirisu-biru wa arimasū ka?</i>	ee-ngheeree'soo-bee'roo wah ahreemah's' kah?
What meat is there?	<i>Niku-rui wa nani-ga aru ka?</i>	nee'koo-roo'ee wah nah'-nee-ngah ah'roo kah?
Give me a slice of ham	<i>Hamu wo shiō-kiri o-kure</i>	hah'moo woh sh'toh-kee'-ree oh-koo'reh
Have you any roast beef?	<i>Yaki-ushi ga aru ka?</i>	yah'kee-oo'shee gah ah'-roo kah?
Do you prefer well-done or under-done?	<i>Yoku yaita no-ga o suki desū ka, namayaki wo o konomi desū ka?</i>	yoh'koo yi'tah noh-ngah oh soo'kee deh's' kah, nahmah-yah'kee woh oh kohnoh'mee deh's' kah?
What will you take now?	<i>Kore kara nani wo sashi-agemashō ka?</i>	koh'reh kah'rah nah'nee woh sah'shee-ah-ngheli-mahshoh' kah? [shee
A little of the fat	<i>Shiromi wo sukoshi</i>	sheeroh'mee woh sookoh'
Give me some lean	<i>Akami no tokoro wo o-kure</i>	ah-kah'mee noh tohkoh'-roh woh oh-koo'reh
Pass me the sauce	<i>Sōsu wo o-kure</i>	soh-soo woh oh-koo'reh
Will you carve that fowl?	<i>Sono tori wo kitte kurenai ka?</i>	soh'noh toh'ree woh keet'teh koorehn'i' kah?
Change my plate	<i>Sara wo tori-kaete o-kure</i>	sah'rah woh toh'ree-kah-eh'teh oh-koo'reh
Will you have some potatoes?	<i>Imo wa ikaga de gozaimasū ka?</i>	ee'moh wah eekah'ngah deh goh-zi-mah's' kah?
Boiled potatoes; roasted potatoes	<i>Udetimo; yaki-imō</i>	oodeh'tah-ee'moh; yah'-kee-ee'moh [nahsi'
Hand me your plate	<i>Sara wo okashinasai</i>	sah'rah woh oh-kah'shee
I will not take any	<i>Itadakimasen</i>	eetahdahkeemah'sen
I should like some buttered toast	<i>Bata-yaki pan wo o-kure</i>	bah'tah-yah'kee pahn woh oh-koo'reh
Shall I bring you some more?	<i>Mō sukoshi sashia-gemashō ka?</i>	moh sookoh'shee sahshee-ah-ngheli-mahshoh'kah?
No, thank you, I can't eat any more	<i>Arigatō, mō takū-san itadakimashta</i>	ahree-ngahtoh', moh tahk'sahn eetahdahkee-mah's'tah

The Time. (*Jikoku.*)

(See Vocabulary 8, page 18.)

NOTE.—(1) The Japanese do not generally say "twenty minutes to four," or "a quarter to six," &c., but almost invariably state the minutes past the hour. For example, "twenty minutes to four" is expressed as "forty minutes past three," and "a quarter to six" as "forty-five minutes past five."

(2) A.M. is expressed by prefixing the word "gozen," and P.M. by the word "go-go."

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
What time is it?	<i>Mō nan-ji desū?</i>	moh nahm-jee deh's?
It is eight o'clock	<i>Hachi-ji de gozai-</i>	hah'chee-jee deh goh-zi-
Half-past nine	<i>Ku-ji han</i> [masū]	koo-jee hahn [mah's]
A quarter to twelve	<i>Jū-ni-ji jū-go-fun</i> [past one] <i>mae</i>	joo-nee-jee joo-goh-foon mah'eh
Twenty minutes	<i>Ichi-ji ni-jip-pun</i>	ee'chee-jee nee-jeep-poon
Ten minutes to two	<i>Ichi-ji go jip-pun</i>	ee'chee-jee goh jeep-poon
A quarter past four	<i>Yo-ji jū-go-fun</i>	yoh-jee joo-goh-foon
It is just about noon	<i>Kare kore hiru desū</i>	kah'reh koh'reh hee'roo
10 a.m.	<i>Go-zen-jū-ji</i>	goh-zen-joo-jee [deh's]
11 p.m.	<i>Go-go-jū-ichi-ji</i>	goh-ngooh-joo-ee'chee-jee
It commences at half-past one	<i>Ichi-ji han ni haji-</i> <i>marimasū</i>	ee'chee-jee hahn nee hahjeemahreemah's
I will come to-morrow [ing]	<i>Miōnichi mairimasū</i>	meeoh'neechee mi-ree- mah's
Early in the morn-	<i>Asa hayaku</i>	ah'sah hah-yah'koo
It must be late	<i>Mō osok'arō</i>	moh oh-sohk'ahroh'
Every other day	<i>Ichi nichi oki</i>	ee'chee nee'chee oh'kee
Day after to-morrow	<i>Myōgonichi</i>	mee-oh'ngoh-neechee
Day before yesterday	<i>Issaku jitsu</i>	ees-sah-koojee'tsoo
Half-an-hour [day	<i>Han-ji-kan</i>	halin-jee-kahn
An hour and a half	<i>Ichi-ji-han kan</i>	ee'chee-jee-hahn kahn
For a short time	<i>Sukoshi no aida</i>	sookoh'shee noh i'dah
At any time	<i>Nandoki demo</i>	nahndoh'kee deh'moh
At the same time	<i>Dō-ji ni</i>	doh-jee nee

The Weather. (*Tenki.*)

(See Vocabularies 1 &amp; 2, pages 13 &amp; 14.)

It is fine weather	<i>Yoi o tenki de gozai-</i> masū	yoy oh ten'kee deh goh- zi-mah's
It is most disagreeable weather	<i>Komarinashīta o</i> tenki desū	kohmahreemah'sh'tah oh ten'kee deh's'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
It is really beautiful weather	<i>Makoto ni kekkō na o tenki desū</i>	mahkoh'toh nee kek-koh' nah oh ten'kee deh's'
I am knocked up by this heat	<i>Kono atsūsa ni dōmo yowarimashīta</i>	koh'noh ah'ts'sah nee doh'moh yoh-wah-ree-mah's'tah
The heat is unbearable to-day	<i>Kyō no atsūsa wa, koraeraremasen</i> [nai]	kee-oh' noh ah'ts'sah wah, kohrah-ehi-rahreh-mah'-sen [ni]
It is terribly hot	<i>Atsūkute shi-yō ga</i>	ahts'koo'teh shee-yohgah
I will come to-morrow if fine	<i>Miōnichi tenki ga yoroshī-kereba, mairimasū</i>	mee-oh'neechee ten'kee gah yohroh'sh'-kehreh'-bah mi-reemah's'
Can you lend me an umbrella?	<i>Kōmori-gasa wo kashīte kudasai-masū ka?</i>	koh'mohree-ngah'sahwoh kah's'teh koo-dah-si-mah's' kah
Is it raining?	<i>Ame wa futte imasū ka?</i> [imasū]	ah'mehi wah foot' teh ee-mah's' kah? [eemah's']
It is raining a little	<i>Furu ni wa futte</i>	foo'roo nee wah foot'eh
It looks as if the rain would clear off	<i>Ame ga agarisō desū</i>	ah'meh gah ah-ngaahree-soh deh's'
We were (or, I was) kept in by the rain	<i>Ame ni furi-komare-mashīta</i>	ah'mehi nee foo'ree-koh-mah'reh-mah'-sh'tah
It seems likely to	<i>Ame ga furisō da</i>	ah'meh gah fooreesoh dah
It is snowing [rain]	<i>Yuki ga furimasū</i>	yoo'kee gah fooreemah's'

Health. (*Karada no ambai.*)

(For Vocabulary see page 23.)

I feel ill	<i>Kagen ga warū go-zaimasū</i>	kah'nghen gah wahroo' goh-zi-mah's' [mah's']
I have a sore throat	<i>Nodo ga itamimasū</i>	noh'doh gah eetahmee-
I have a headache	<i>Zutsū ga shimasū</i>	dzootsoo' gah sheemah's'
I have caught cold	<i>Kaze wo hikimashīta</i>	kah'zeh woh h(ee)kee-mah'sh'tah
I have a pain in my back	<i>Senaka ga itami-masū</i>	sehnah'kah gah eetah-meemah's'
I have a bad cough	<i>Hidōkn seki ga demasū</i>	heedoh'koo seh'kee gah deh-mah's' [mah's']
I have a pain here	<i>Koko ga itamimasū</i>	koh'koh gah eetahmee-
You had better consult the doctor	<i>Isha ni mite morau ga yokarō</i>	ee'shah nee mee'teh moh-row' gah yohkahroh'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Please call a good doctor for me	<i>Dōzo yoi isha wo sagashīte kudasai</i>	doh'zoh yoy ee' shah woh sah-ngah'sh'teh koodahsi
He will come immediately [come	<i>Mō jiki kimasū</i>	moh jee'kee keemah's' [mah's'tah
The doctor has	<i>Isha-ga miemashīta</i>	ee'shah-ngah mee-eh-
I wish to consult you [pulse	<i>Go shinsatsū wo negaimasū</i>	gohsheensah'ts' woh neh-nghi-mah's' [ken
Let me feel your	<i>O myaku wo haiken</i>	oh mee-ah'koo woh hi'-
How do you feel to-day?	<i>Go byōki wa ikaya de gozaimasū?</i>	goh beeoh'keewah eekah'-ngah deh gohzimah's'
Much better, thanks	<i>Arigatō gozaimasū. Ōki ni kokoroyoku narimashīta</i>	ahree-ngah-toh' goh-zi-mah's'; oh'kee nee koh-koh'roh yoh'koo nah-reemah'sh'tah
Have it made up at a chemist's	<i>Kono kusuri no chōgō wa kusuriya ni sasena-kereba ikemasen</i>	koh'noh koosoo'ree noh choh-ngoh wah koosoo-reeh'yah nee sahsehnah-kehreh'bah eekehmah'-koosoo'ree-yah wah [sen doh'koh deh's' kah?
Where is there a chemist's shop?	<i>Kusuri-ya wa doko desū ka?</i>	koh'reh wah koosoo'ree deh goh-zi-mah's'
Here is the medicine	<i>Kore wa kusuri de gozaimasū</i>	koh'noh koosoo'ree wah ee'chee nee'chee sahn'-doh dzoo'tsoo noh'moo noh dehs'
This medicine is to be taken three times a day	<i>Kono kusuri wa ichi nichi sando dzutsu nomu no desū</i>	

### Correspondence. The Post-office. Telegrams.\*

(*Shokan. Yūbin. Dempō.*)

(For Vocabularies see pages 45, 46.)

Have no letters come this morning? [come	<i>Kesa, yūbin wa kimasen ka?</i>	keh'sah, yoo'been wah keemah'sen kah?
No, none have	<i>He! mairimasen</i>	heh! mi-reemah'sen
I have not received a letter (letters)	<i>Tegami wa hitotsū mo konai</i>	teh-ngah'meewah sh(ee)-toht's' moh kohni'
Please post this letter	<i>Kono tegami wo dashite o-kure</i>	koh'noh teh-ngah'mee woh dah'sh'teh ohkoo'reh

\* No difficulty will be found in transacting postal or telegraphic business in Japan, as the routine is modelled upon English methods.

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
He ought to be here by now [ing	<i>Mō kuru hazu da-ga!</i>	<i>moh koo'roo hah'dzoo dah-ngah!</i>
I have heard noth-	<i>Tonto kikimasen</i>	<i>tohn'toh keekeemah'sen</i>
Has the mail steamer arrived?	<i>Yūbin sen wa tō-chaku shimashita ka?</i>	<i>yoo'been sen wah toh'-chahkoo sheemah'sh-tah kah?</i>
Go and see if the mail is (letters are) in	<i>Yūbin ga haitta ka itte mite o-kure</i>	<i>yoo'been gah hi't-tah-kah eet'teh mee'tek oh-koo'-reh</i>
Are there any letters for me?	<i>Watakūshi ni ateta tegami ga gozai-masū ka?</i>	<i>walitah'k'shee nee ah-teh'tah teh-ngah'mee gah goh-zi-mah's' kah?</i>
Please forward my letters to...	<i>Watakūshi ni ateta tegami wa ... ye todokete kudasai</i>	<i>wahtahk'shee nee ahteh-tah teh-ngahmee wah... yeh tohdohkehteh koodahsi' koh'noh teh-ngah'mee</i>
Please weigh this letter (these letters)	<i>Kono tegami no mekata wo kakete mite kudasai</i>	<i>noh mehkah'teh woh kah-keh'teh mee'tek koodahsi' kohnoh teh-ngahmee noh</i>
How much is the postage on this letter (these letters)?	<i>Kono tegami no yū-binzei wa ikura kakarimasū ka?</i>	<i>yoobeenzay wah eekoorah kahkahreemahs' kah?</i>
This letter is to be registered	<i>Kono tegani wo kakitome ni shite o-kure</i>	<i>koh'noh teh-ngah'mee woh kahkee-toh'meh nee sh'teh oh-koo'reh</i>
Receipt for registered letter	<i>Kaki-tome no uke- tori [mi]</i>	<i>kah'kee-toh'meh noh oo'-keh-toh'ree [ngah'mee</i>
A registered letter	<i>Kaki-tome no teg-</i>	<i>kah'kee-tol'meh noh teh-</i>
I am just going to read it	<i>Nan'da ka kore kara yomu tokoro desū</i>	<i>nahn' dah kah koh'reh kah'rah yoh'moo toh-koh'roh deh's'</i>
Tell him to wait	<i>Matashīte kudasai</i>	<i>mahtah'sh'teh koodahsi'</i>
I will send a reply later	<i>Ato kara go aisatsu wo mōshimashō [masū ka?</i>	<i>ah'toh kah'rah goh i-sah'-tsoo woh mohsheemah-shoh [mah's' kah?</i>
[gram ?	<i>Dempō wo yarare-... kara dempō ga kimashita</i>	<i>dempoh' woh yahrahreh-... kah'rah dempoh' gah keemah'sh'tah</i>
Can I send a tele-	<i>Watakūshi ni ateta dempō-ga kimashita ka?</i>	<i>wahtahk'shee nee ah-teh'tah dempoh'-ngah keemah'sh'tah kah?</i>
I have received a telegram from...		
Has a telegram come for me?		

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Please send this telegram	<i>Kono dempō wo dashite kudasai</i>	koh'noh dempoh' woh dah'sh'teh koodahs'
I want a postal order	<i>Yūbin-kawase wo negaitō gozaimasu</i>	yoo'been-kahwahseh woh neh-nghi-toh' gohzimahs'
The payee's name and address is...	<i>Kawase-kin uketori-nin no shukusho to seimei wa...</i>	kahwah' seh-keen ookeh-tohreeneen noh shookoo-shoh toh saymay' wah...
The sender's name and address is...	<i>Sashi-dashi-nin no seimei, shukusho wa...</i>	sah'shee-dah'shee-neen noh saymay', shookoo'-shoh wah...
I am the sender	<i>Watakushi wa sashi-dashi-nin de gozaimasu</i>	wahtah'k'shee wah sah'-shee-dah'shee-neen deh goh-zi-mah's'
Please cash this money-order (postal-order)	<i>Kono kawase-kin wo negaitō gozai-masu</i>	koh'noh kah-wah'seh-keen woh neh-nghi-toh' goh-zi-mahs'

### Introductions. (*Shō-kai.*)

Allow me to introduce Mr. ...	<i>Kono o kata wa ... San to osshaimasu. O hiki-awase itashimasu</i>	koh'noh oh kah'tah wah ...sahn toh ohsshimahs'; oh hee'kee-ahwah'seh eetahsheemah's'
Kindly give me a letter of introduction to Mr. ....	<i>Osore-irimasu ga... San ye go tensho wo kudasaimasen ka ?</i>	ohsoreh-eereemahs' gah ...sahn yeh goh tenshoh woh koodahsimahsen kah
Here is the letter of introduction to him	<i>Kore wa tensho de gozaimasu</i>	koh'reh wah ten'shoh deh goh-zi-mah's'
Allow me to introduce myself to you; my name is...	<i>Watakushi wa ... to mōsu mono de gozaimasu</i>	wahtah'k'shee wah...toh moh'soo moh'noh deh goh-zi-mah's'
Please introduce me to Mr....	<i>...San ye o hiki-awase kudasaimasen ka ?</i>	...sahn yeh oh hee'kee-ahwah'seh koodahsi-mah'sen kah ?
I beg to introduce Mr. ..., a friend of mine	<i>Konata wa ... San to iū, watakushi no hōyū de gozaimasu</i>	kohnah'tah wah ... sahn toh ee-oo', wahtah'k'shee noh hoh-yoo deh goh-zi-mah's'
Here is my card	<i>Kore wa watakushi no meishi de gozaimasu</i>	koh'reh wah wahtah'k'shee noh may'shee deh goh-zi-mah's'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Pleased to make your acquaintance	<i>Hajimemashite o me ni kakari-masu</i>	hahjeeemehmah'shi'teh oh meh nee kahkahreemahs'
I trust you will honour me with your continued friendship	<i>Iku-hisashiku go kon-i wo negai-masu</i>	ee'koo-heesah-shee' koo goh kohn-ee woh neh-nghi-mah's'
I will call again	<i>Mata agarimashō</i>	[shoh' mah'tah ah-ngahreemah-

### In Town ; Visiting. (*Shichū de ; Mimai.*)

(For Vocabulary, see page 20.)

NOTE.—For hiring conveyances see "Travelling by Road," p. 83; see also "Enquiries," p. 79; and "Shopping," p. 101.

What shall we do?	<i>Dō shimashō?</i>	doh sheemahshoh'?
Very well; come along	<i>Sa! oide nasaimashi</i>	sah! oy'deh nah-si-mah'-shee
Am I wrong to have come at this time?	<i>Ima jibun maitta no ga warui no desu ka?</i>	ee'mah jee'boon mi't-tah noh gah wahroo'ee noh deh's' kah?
Excuse my having kept you waiting	<i>O machidō sama</i> [ore]	oh mahcheedoh' sah'mah [maht'teh oh'reh]
You wait here	<i>Omaye koko ni matte</i>	ohmah'yeh koh'koh nee
Suppose we go?	<i>Itcha dō desu?</i>	eet'chah doh deh's'?
I am tired; let us rest a little	<i>Kūtabiremashōta kara chotto yasuminashō</i> [nai]	k'tah-beereh-mah'sh'tah kah'rah choht'toh yah-soomeemahshoh' [gah ni k'tahbeereh'teh shee-yoh
I am tired out	<i>Kūtabirete shi-yō ga</i>	k'tahbeereh'teh shee-yoh
Take care! (look out !) [self !]	<i>Ki wo tsukero!</i> (blunt)	kee woh tsookeh'roh! [seh!]
Take care of your- I say! (Hallo there!)	<i>O daiji ni asobase!</i> <i>Are sa!</i>	oh di'jee nee ahsohbab'-ah'reh sah!
Where are you going?	<i>Omaye wa doko yiku no da?</i> (fain.)	ohmah'yeli wah doh'koh yeh ee'koo noh dah?
I am going out now for a walk	<i>Kore kara undō ni dekakemasu</i>	koh'reh kah'rah oondoh' nee deh-kahkehmal'i's'
I should like to accompany you	<i>O tomo itashimashō</i>	oh toh'moh eetahshee-mahshoh'
I was waiting for you	<i>O machi mōshite orimashōta</i>	oh mah'chee moh'sheeteh ohreemah'sh'tah
I was just going out	<i>Chōdo deru tokoro deshīta</i>	ehoh'doh deh'roo tohkoh-roh deh'sli'tah

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
I shall walk as far as the post-office	<i>Yūbin-kyoku made aruite ikimasū</i>	<i>yoo'been-kee-oh'koo mah'deh ahrooee'teh eekeemah's'</i>
I will wait until this evening	<i>Komban made machimashō</i>	<i>kohm'bahn mah'deh mahcheemah-shoh'</i>
Wait till I come	<i>Watakushi no kuru made, matte ite kudasai</i>	<i>wahtah'k'shee noh koo'-roo mah'deli, maht'teh ee'teh koodahsi'</i>
I cannot come	<i>Mairaremasenū</i>	<i>mi-rahrehmahseh'n'</i>
I am in a hurry	<i>Isogimasū</i>	<i>eesoh-ngheemah's'</i>
Be quick!	<i>Hayaku!</i>	<i>hah-yah'koo!</i>
What a grand sight!	<i>Yoi mi-harashi desū, ne!</i>	<i>yoy mee-hahrah'shee deh's' neh!</i>
We needn't hurry	<i>Isogu ni wa oyo-banai</i>	<i>eesoh'ngoo nee wah oh-yohbahni'</i>
Now I am at leisure	<i>Ima wa te-sūki de gozaimasū</i>	<i>ee'mah wah teh-s'kee deh goh-zi-mah's'</i>
Kindly wait a little	<i>Sūkoshi o machi-nasai</i>	<i>s'koh'shee oh mah'chee nahsi' [seh'n'</i>
I will not wait	<i>Machi wa shimasenū</i>	<i>mah'chee wah sheemah-</i>
I have come to borrow a hammer	<i>Kanadzuchi wo hai shaku ni mari-mashīta</i>	<i>kahnah-dzoo'chee woh hi shali'koo nee mahree-mah'sh'tah</i>
I will send it back to-morrow	<i>Miōnichi o kayeshi mōshimasū</i>	<i>meeoh'neechee oh kah-yeh'shee moh'shleemah's'</i>
We were just speaking about you	<i>Anata no o-uwasa wo shīte iru tokoro deshīta</i>	<i>ahnahtah noh oh-oowah' sah woh sh'teh ee'roo tohkoh'rōh deh-sh'tah</i>
Go and tell him to be sure and come	<i>Kitto kuru yō ni sō itte koi</i>	<i>keet'toh koo'roo yoh nee soh eet'teh koy</i>
I have lost my way	<i>Michi wo machi-gaeta</i>	<i>mee'chee woh mah-chee-ngah-eh'tah</i>
Direct me to...	<i>Michi wo oshiete kudasai...</i>	<i>mee'chee woh ohshee-eh'-teh koodahsi'</i>
Take the first turning to the right	<i>Tsugi no migi no yoko-chō ye o magan' nasai</i>	<i>tsoonghee noh meenghee noh yoh'koh-choh yeh oh mah-ngah'n'nahsi'</i>
Take the second turning to the left	<i>Hidari no ni-ban-me no yoko-chō ye o magan' nasai</i>	<i>heedah'ree noh nee-bahn-meh noh yohkohchoh yeh oh mah-ngah'n'nah-si'</i>

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation
It is right in front of you	<i>Zutto tsuki-atari de gozaimasū</i>	dzoot'toh tsoo'kee-ahtah' ree deh goh-zi-mah's'
This is the shortest way	<i>Kore wa ichi-ban chika-michi desū</i>	koh'reh wah ee'chee-bahn chee'kah-mee'chee deh's'
This is the longest way	<i>Kore wa yohodo mawari-michi desū</i> [masū]	koh'reh wah yoh-hoh'doh mah-wah'ree-mee'chee deh's' [zi-mah's'
It is straight on	<i>Massngu de gozai-</i>	mahs-soo'ngoo deh goh-
I will show you his place	<i>Ano h̄ito no tokoro wo oshiete aye-mashō</i>	ah'noh sh'toh' noh toh-koh'roh woh ohshee-eh'-teh ah-ngheh-mahshoh'
It is only five minutes' walk	<i>Aruite go fun gurai shīka kakarimasen</i>	ahrooee'teh, goh foon goori' sh'kah kahkah-reemah'sen
I don't know anyone of that name	<i>Sō iū na no h̄ito wo shirimasesen</i>	soh ee-oo' nah noh sh'tohi woh sheereemah'sen
I don't know where he lives	<i>Doko ni orimasū yara watakūshi wa shirimasesen</i>	doh'koh nee ohreemah's' yah'rah wah'tah'k'shee wah sheereemah'sen
Is your master (mistress) within?	<i>Danna (Oku sama) wa o uchi ka?</i>	dahn'nah (oh'koo sah'-mah) wahoh oo'cheekah?
No, he (she) has gone out	<i>He, o rusu de gozaimasū</i>	heh, oh roo'soo deh goh-zi-mah's'?
Is Mrs. ..... at home?	<i>Okusama wa, o uchi de gozaimasū ka?</i>	ohkoosahmah wah oh oo'-chee deh gohizimahs' kah?
Let your master know I have come	<i>Watakūshi no kita koto wo danna ye shirasete o-kure</i>	wahtah'k'shee noh kee'-tah koh'toh woh dahn'-nah yeh sheerah-seh'teh oh-koo'reh
[and ask]		kee'teh koo'roo gah ee oo'chee nee ohreemah's' kohchhee'rah yeh oh toh'-ree nahst' [si-mah'shee
You had better go	<i>Kiite kurn ga ii</i>	chee'toh kah'keh nah-dohnah'tah gah oh ee'deh
He is at home	<i>Uchi ni orimasū</i>	nee naht'teh ohreemah's' kah? [mah's'tah kab? dolmah'tah kah mi-ree-
Please come in	<i>Kochira ye o tōri nasai</i> [mashi]	oh kee-al'koo sah'mah ngah mee-yeh-mah's'tah
[minute]		
Take a seat for a	<i>Chito o kuke nasai</i>	
Who has come?	<i>Donuta ga o ide ni natte orimasū ka?</i> [mashita ka?]	
Has someone come?	<i>Donuta ka mairi-</i>	
A visitor has come, sir	<i>O kyaku sama ga miyemashita</i>	

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Show him (her) in	<i>O tōshi mose</i>	oh toh'shee moh'seh
Really it is an age	<i>Makoto ni shibara-</i>	mahkoh'toh nee sheebah-
since we last met	<i>ku o me ni kakar-</i>	rah'koo oh meh nee
[first]	<i>rimasen deshīta</i>	kahkahreemah's'en deh'-
Excuse my going	<i>O saki</i>	oh sah'kee [sh'tah
I have been so busy	<i>Isogashīku te tsui-</i>	eesoh-ngah'sh'koo teh
that I could not	<i>go busata wo ita-</i>	tsoo'ee goh boosah'tah
come and see you	<i>shimashīta</i>	woh eetahsheemah's'tah
I must go now	<i>Ikanakū te wa nari-</i>	eekahnah'k' teh wah nah-
	<i>masenū</i>	reemahseh'n'
Must you really go?	<i>Zehi okaeri ni nari-</i>	zeh-hee ohkah-ehree nee
	<i>masū ka?</i>	nahreemah's' kah?
Remember me to	<i>Mina san ni dōka-</i>	mee'nah sahn nee doh'-
all at home	<i>yoroshīku</i>	kah yohroh'sh'koo
Go in peace! (to	<i>O shidzuka ni</i>	oh shee-dzoo'kah nee ee-
departing guest)	<i>irasshaimase!</i>	rahs-shi-mah'seh !
Good bye!	<i>Sayō nara!</i>	sah-yoh' nah'rah !
Please come again	<i>Mata irasshai</i>	mah'tah eerahs-shi'
Did anyone call	<i>Rusū-chū ni donata-</i>	roosoo'choo nee dohnah'-
while I was	<i>mo o ide wa</i>	tah moh oh ee'deh wah
out?	<i>nakatta ka?</i>	nahkaht'tah kah ?
A visitor came just	<i>Chōdo o dekake no</i>	choh'doh oh deh-kah'keh
as you left	<i>tokoro ye, kyaku-</i>	noh toh-koh'roh yeh,
	<i>ga miemashīta</i>	kee-ah'koo gah mee-eh-
		mah's'tah [kaht'tah
I am glad I went	<i>Itta no wa yokatta</i>	eet'tah noli wah yoh-

### Shopping. (Kaimono.)

(See *Vocabularies 4, 6, 7, 13-17, pp. 15-18, 24-30.*)

**NOTE.**—On entering a shop a gentleman should raise his hat, saying, “*Go men nasai!*” (lit., “excuse me”). This is done whether the shopkeeper is a male or a female. A lady, of course, merely says “*Go men nasai!*”

I want some silk	<i>Kinu ga hoshiū go-</i>	kee'noo ngah hoh-sheeoo'
	<i>zaimasū</i>	goh-zi-mah's'
This silk is very	<i>Kono kinu wa goku</i>	koh'noh kee'noo wah
dear	<i>takai n' desū</i>	goh'koo tahki n'deh's'
This material wears	<i>Kono kire-ji mochi</i>	koh'noh kee'reli-jee moh'
well	<i>wa yoroshīu gozai-</i>	chee wah yoh-roh-shee'
	<i>masū</i>	oo goh-zi-mah's' [mah's'
I will guarantee it	<i>O uke-ai-mōshimasū</i>	oh oo'keh-i-moh'shee-

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
I don't guarantee it	<i>Uke-ai-masen</i>	ookeh-i-mah'sen
Please show me some gloves	<i>Tebukuro wo misete kudasai</i>	teh-bookoo'roh woh mee-sch'teh koodahsi'
How much is this cabinet?	<i>Kono tansu wa, ikura desū?</i> [desū?]	koh'noh tahn'soo wah, eekoo'rah delh's? [deh's?]
May I see it?	<i>Chotto mitai mon'</i>	choht'toh mee-ti' mohn'
I want to see that screen [would do	<i>Sono byōbu wo mitai</i>	sol'noh bee-oh'boo woh meeti' [mah's']
I should think it	<i>Yosasō ni omoimasu</i>	yohsalisho' nee ohmoy-
What is the lowest price?	<i>Ketschaku no tokoro wa ikura?</i>	keht-chah'koo noh toh-koh'roh wah eekoo'rah?
Is this vase expensive?	<i>Kono hana-iike wa takai no desū ka?</i>	koh'noh hah'nah-ee'keh wah tahki'noh deh's'kah?
I will select the best from among these	<i>Kono uchi kara, ii no wo erilashi-mashō</i>	koh'noh oo'chee kah'rah, ee noh woh eli-reedah-shee-mahshoh'
May I choose for myself?	<i>Yori-dotte mo ii no desū ka?</i>	yoh'ree-doh'teh moh ee noh deh's'kah?
May I show it to you?	<i>O me ni kakete mo yō gozaimasu ka?</i>	oh meh nee kahkeh'teh moh yoh goh-zi-mah's' [kah?]
[about ten		
Please give me	<i>Tō bakari kudasai</i>	toh bahkah'ree koodahsi'
This suits me, but the price is too high	<i>Shina wa, yoroshii ga, nedan ga osoroshii takai n' desū</i> [masen]	shee'nah wah, yoh-roh-shee' gah, neh'dahn gah oh-soh-rohshhee' tahki' n'dehl's? [mah'sen]
It is not new [more I don't want any	<i>Atarashi ku ari-</i>	al-tahshah' sh' koo ahree-
I have ordered it	<i>Mō takusan</i>	moh tah'k'salin
It'scheaper(dearer) than I thought	<i>Atsuraeete okima-shīta</i>	ahtsoorah-eh'teh ohkee-mah's'h'tah
This is native made	<i>Omotta yori yasui (takai)</i>	ohmoht'tah yoh'ree yahsoo'ee (tahki')
That is imported	<i>Kore wa wasei</i>	koh'reli wah wah-say'
This is a still better one	<i>Are wa hakurai de gozaimasu</i>	ah'reh wah halikoori'deh goh-zi-mah's'
It won't do at all	<i>Kono hō wa, nao yoroshii gozaimasu</i>	koh'noh hoh wah, nah'oh yoh-roh-shee'oo goh-zi-mah's' [sen]
I must have it	<i>Totemo ikemasen</i>	tohteh'moh eekehmah'-nah'k'chah nahrah'n'
	<i>Nakūcha naranū</i>	

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
How much do you require ?	<i>Dono gurai de yoro-shiu gozaimasu?</i>	doh'noh goo-ri' deh yoh-rohshee'oo gohzimah's?
I will buy these	<i>Kore wo kaimashō</i>	koh'reh woh kimahshoh'
How do you like these ?	<i>Kono mono wa ikaga de gozai-masu?</i> [manai]	koh'noh moh'noh wah eekah'ngah deh goh-zimah's? [mahni']
I don't like any of [these]	<i>Hitotsū mo kono-</i>	sh'toh'ts' moh kohnoh-
How much do you ask for it ?	<i>Nedan wa ikura ?</i>	neh'dahn wah eekoo'rah?
I can't let you have them for less [genuine ?]	<i>Motto yasuku shite agerare masen</i> [desū ka ?]	moht'toh yah-soo'koo sh'teh ah-nghehrah'reh mah'sen [deh's' kah?]
Are they really	<i>Kore wa homma</i>	koh'reh wah holm'mah
Send the things to my hotel	<i>Watakushi no mono wo yadoya ye yokoshite o-kure</i>	wahtah'k'shee noh moh'noh woh yahdoh'yah yeh yohkoh'sh'teh ohkoo'reh

### Commercial and Trading. (*Shō-gyō.*)

(For Vocabulary see page 33.)

May I show you my samples ?	<i>Watakushi no mihon wo goran kudasai mase ?</i>	walhtah'k'shee noh mee'-hohn woh goh'rahn koo-dahsi' mah'seh? [mah's']
I can sell at...	<i>... de sashi-agemasu</i>	...deh sah'shee-ah-ngheh-
It is impossible to sell at that figure	<i>Totemo sono nedan de wa uraremasen</i>	tohteh'moh soh'noh neh'dahn deh wali oorahreh-mah'sen
We will consider the matter	<i>Kangaete mimashō</i>	kaln-ngah-eh'teh mee-mahshoh'
I will consult my partner and let you know	<i>Nakama-no-mono to sōdan no ue, o shirase-mōshimasu</i>	nahkah'mah-noh-moh'-noh toh soh'dahn noh oo'eh, oh sheerah'seh-moh'sheemahssoo
I don't think my partner would consent to trade at that price	<i>Sono nedan de wa nakama-no-mono ga shōchi itashi-masu-mai</i>	soh'noh neh'dahn deh wah nahkah'mah-noh-moh'noh gal shoh'chee eetah-sheemah'soo-mi
I'm afraid I shall lose on the sale of the goods	<i>Nimotsū wo urebasōn wo shi-ya-shinai ka to omoimasu</i>	neemoh'ts' woh ooreh'-bah sohn woh shee-yah-sheeni' kah toh ohmoh-mah's'

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
I will assume the liability	<i>Watakushi wa sono sekinin wo futan shimasu</i>	wahtah'k'shee wah soh'-noh sehkee'neen woh foo'tahn sheemah's'
I want samples of...	... no mihon ga irimasu	...noh mee'hohn ngah ee-reemah's'
I want some samples [stock]	<i>Mihon ga irimasu</i>	mee'hohn ngah eeree-mah's'
We have none in The goods are inferior to sample	<i>O ainiiku-sama</i>	oh i-nee'koo-sal'mah
Show me several patterns	<i>Nimotsu wa mihon yori warui</i>	neemoh'ts' wah mee'hohn yoh-ree wahroo'ee
When can you deliver if I give you an order?	<i>Iro-iro no moyo wo misete moraitai</i>	ee'roh-ee'roh noh moh-yoh' woh meeseh'teh mohri-ti'
I cannot give you an order	<i>Chūmon sureba itsu goro shina-mono wo watashimasu ka?</i>	choo'mohn sooreh'bah ee'ts' goh'roh shee'nah-moh'noh woh wahtah-sheemah's' kah?
I wish to cancel the order	<i>Chūmon suru koto ga dekinai</i>	choo'mohn soo'roo koh'-toh gah dehkeen'
We will consult after receiving samples	<i>Chūmon wo tori-keshitai mon' desu</i>	choo'mohn woh toh'ree-keh sh'ti' mohn' deh's'
You must come down a great deal	<i>Mihon wo moratte kara, sōdan ita-shimashō</i>	mee-hohn woh mohraht'-teh kah'rah, soh'dahn eetahsheemashoh'
I can't come down	<i>Zutto o make nasai</i>	dzoot'toh oh mah'keh nahsi'
I can't buy at that figure	<i>Makarimasen</i>	mahkahreemah'sen
What is your bottom price?	<i>Sono nedan de wa kaware nai</i>	soh'noh neh'dahn deh wah kahwahreh ni
Have the goods shipped at once	<i>Ketchaku no tokoro wa, ikura made makarimasu ka?</i>	keht-chah'koo noh toh-koh'roh wah, eekoo'rah mah'deh mahkahreemah's' kah?
Have you shipped the goods?	<i>Isoide nimotsu wo fune ni tsumi-dasanakereba naramasen</i>	eesoy'deh neemoh'ts' woh foo'neh nee tssoo'mee-dahsahnahkeh-reh'bah nahreemah'sen
	<i>Nimotsu wo fune ni tsumi-dashita ka?</i>	neemoh'ts' woh foo'neh nee tssoo'mee-dah'sh'tah kah?

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
These goods must be carefully packed	<i>Dōka kono mono wo minna yoku ki-wo-tsukete ni-dzu-kuri shite o-kure</i>	doh'kah koh'noh moh'noh woh meen'nah yoh'koo kee-woh-tsookeh'teh nee-dzookoo'ree shee'teh oh-koo'reh
Put this mark on the boxes	<i>Hako ni kono shi-rushi wo tsukete okure</i>	hah'koh nee koh'noh sheeroo'shee woh tsoo-keh'teh oh-koo'reh
The boxes must be tin-lined	<i>Hako no naka ni burikki wo hara-nakereba ikenai</i>	hah'koh noh nah'kah nee booreek'kee woh hah-rahnahkeh-reh'bah ee-kehn'i' [deh's']
Trade is dull	<i>Shōbai wa fu-keiki</i>	shoh'bi wah foo-kay'kee
Trade is good	<i>Keiki ga ii n' desū</i>	kay'kee gah ee n' deh's'
He has become bankrupt	<i>Ano hīto wa shin-dai-kagiri ni na-rimashīta</i>	ah'noh sh'toh wah sheen-di'-kah-nghee'ree nee nahree-mah's'tah
There are some errors in the account	<i>Kanjō ni iro-iro machigai ga aru</i>	kahnjoh' nee ee'roh-ee'-roh mah-chee-nghi' gah ah'roo
You have over-charged me	<i>Omaye wa taisō kake-ne wo tsuketa ne!</i>	ohmah'yeh wali ti-soh' kah'keh-neh woh tsoo-keh'tah neh!
This is a clerical error	<i>Kore wa kanjō chigai desū</i>	koh'reh wah kahnjoh' chee-nghi' deh's'
I have deducted the errors	<i>Machigatta bun wo hikimashīta</i>	mah-chee-ngaht'tah boon woh heekeehnah's'tah
It is more than was arranged	<i>Hajime no kime yori takai</i>	hahjee'meh noli kee'meh yoh'ree tahki'
I want a detailed account	<i>Kono kanjō wo betsu-betsu ni wakete, saimitsu ni kaite moraitai</i>	koh'noh kahnjoh' woh beh'tsoo-beh'tsoo nee wahkeh'teh, si-mee'tsoo nee ki'teh moh-ri-ti'
Here is a cheque for the amount of your account	<i>Kono ko-gitte wa kanjō zumi ni watasu</i>	koh'noh koh-ngheet'eh wah kahnjoh' dzoo'mee nee wahtah'soo
Send in our account	<i>Kanjō-gaki wo okutte kudasai</i>	kahnjoh-ngah'kee woh oh-koot'teh koodahsi'
Will you accept a bill?	<i>Kawase-tegata wa dō desho?</i>	kahwah'seh-teh-ngah'tah wah doh deh'shoh?

Changing Money. (*Ryōgāe.*)

English.	Japanese (romanized).	Pronunciation.
Where is there a money-changer's?	<i>Ryōgae-ya wa dochirā de gozaimasu?</i>	ree-oh'-ngah eh-yah wah doh-chee'rah deh goh-zih-mah's?
Can you give me change?	<i>Kane wa ryōgae ga dekimasu ka?</i>	kah'neh wah ree-oh'ngah-eh gah deh-keemah's' kah?
Yes, sir; what change do you wish?	<i>Hai, dekimasu. Dō iū kane to tori-kaemashō ka?</i>	hi, deh-keemah's'; doh ee-oo' kah'neh toh toh'-ree kahelmahshoh'kah?
Will you give me Japanese money?	<i>Nihon no kane wo o-kure?</i>	nee'hohn noh kah'neh woh oh-koo'reh?
Please give me 10-yen Bank of Japan notes	<i>Nippon Ginkō no jin yen satsū wo o-kure</i>	neep'pohn gheenkoh' noh jew yen sah'ts' woh oh-koo'reh
Give me the amount in...	<i>Taka wo...ni shite o-kure</i>	tah'kah woh...nee sh'teh' oh-koo'reh
Change this into small money, please	<i>Kore wo komakai zeni to tori-kaete kudasai</i>	koh'reh woh kohmahki' zeh'nee toh tohree-kah-eh'teh koodahsi'
Will you cash this cheque for me?	<i>Kono ko gitte wo tori-kaete kudasaimasu ka?</i>	koh-noh koh-ngheet'eh woh toh'ree-kah-eh'teh koodahsi-mah's' kah?
What is the rate of exchange on English money?	<i>Igirisu to no kawase sōba wa dō narimasu?</i>	ee-ngheeree'soo toh noh kahwah'seh soh'bah wah doh nahreemah's?
Please change me an English bank-note	<i>Igirisu no ginkō-shihei wo tori-kaete kudasaimasu ka?</i>	ee-ngheeree'soo noh gheenkoh'-sheehay' woh toh' ree-kah-eh'teh koodahsi-mah's' kah?
A 10-yen Bank of Japan note	<i>Nippon Ginkō no jin yen satsū</i>	neep'pohn gheenkoh' noh jew yen sah'ts'
A cheque	<i>Ko-gitte</i>	koh-ngheet'eh
A bill of exchange	<i>Kawase-tegata</i>	kahwah'seh teh-ngah'tah
Letter of credit	<i>Shinyō-jō</i>	sheen-yoh'-joh
Banker's order [tal)	<i>Ginkō no shi-harai jō</i>	gheenkoh' noh shee-hah-ri' joh
Money order (pos-	<i>Yūbin-kawase</i>	yoo'been-kahwah'seh
Telegraphic draft	<i>Denshin-kawase</i>	den'sheen-kahwah'seh



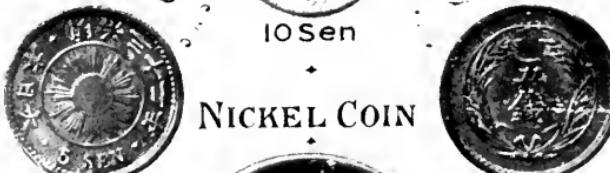
## GOLD COINS



## SILVER



## NICKEL COIN



1 Sen



2 Sen



1 Sen

## BRONZE COINS

## JAPANESE COINS.

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## MONEY, WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

(*Kingin*; *Kimme*; *Chō, tan, shaku*.)

NOTE.—With the exception of the *hiro* and the *tsubo*, all the names of the Measures, Weights, &c., given in the following tables are of Chinese origin, and are accompanied by the Chinese numerals only.

### MONEY.

The currency is DECIMAL. The unit is the *yen*, a silver coin equivalent to about two English shillings (50 cents American), which has taken the place of the Mexican dollar, formerly used in Japan, but now obsolete.

One *yen* = 100 *sen*; one *sen* = 10 *rin*.

GOLD PIECES of 5, 10 and 20 *yen* are also coined.

COPPER COINS vary from one-tenth of a *sen* (1 *rin*) to 2 *sen*.

There is also a PAPER CURRENCY, consisting of notes of from 5 *sen* upwards. The smaller notes are most in use, such notes as 10 and 20 *yen* being used principally in commerce. Not only in towns, but throughout Japan generally, paper money, and especially that of the Bank of Japan, is regarded with more favour than gold or silver coin.

Banking transactions, and indeed commercial transactions in general, are framed on English models. Thus, ordinary and telegraphic money orders are issued; there is a Post Office Savings Bank; and Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Bankers' Orders are all in constant use.

### WEIGHT.

10 <i>rin</i>	= 1 <i>fun</i>	= 5.8 grs. (troy)
10 <i>fun</i>	= 1 <i>momme</i>	= 58     , "     "
100 <i>momme</i>	= 1 <i>hyaku-me</i>	= about $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. (av.)
160     , "	= 1 <i>kin</i> **	= 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ lb.
1000     , "	= 1 <i>kwamme</i>	= 8.28     ,,

\* Foreigners have mostly to do with  $\frac{1}{2}$  *kin*, 1 *kin* and upwards. 100 *kin* = 133 $\frac{1}{3}$  lb. avoirdupois.

### DRY GOODS MEASURE.

In measuring dry goods a *shaku* (termed *kujirajaku*) of 14.918 inches is employed. Silk and cotton goods are generally made up into pieces measuring a little more than 10 $\frac{3}{4}$  yards (*tan*) and also into pieces of double that length (*hiki*).

The English yard is now becoming generally known in towns

## LONG MEASURE.

10 <i>rin</i>	=	1 <i>bu</i>	...	=	0.1193 in. ( $\frac{1}{8}$ in.)
10 <i>bu</i>	=	1 <i>sun</i>	...	=	1.193 , (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
10 <i>sun</i>	=	{ 1 <i>shaku</i> or kaneshaku }		=	11.93 in. (nearly 1 foot)
6 <i>shaku</i>	=	1 <i>ken</i>	...	=	71.58 , (nearly 2 yds.)
10 , ,	=	1 <i>jō</i>	...	=	119.3 , (nearly 10 ft.)
60 <i>ken</i> (nearly)	=	1 <i>chō</i>		=	119.30 yds. (about 120 yds.)
36 <i>chō</i>	=	1 <i>ri</i>	...	=	2.44 miles

For nautical measurements, the *kai-ri*, which equals the European geographical mile, is now in general use; whilst for indicating the depth of water, the *hiro* (about 5 ft.) is employed.

## SUPERFICIAL (LAND) MEASURE.

1 <i>tsubo</i>	=	about 36 sq. ft.
30 , ,	=	1 <i>se</i> = 118.6 sq. yds.
10 <i>se</i>	=	1 <i>tan</i> = 1186 , , (over $\frac{1}{4}$ acre)
10 <i>tan</i>	=	1 <i>chō</i> = 2.45 acres (2 a. 1 r. 32 p.)

The *tsubo* is the common unit of measurement.

## MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

10 <i>sai</i>	=	1 <i>shaku</i> = $\frac{1}{31}$ pint
10 <i>shaku</i>	=	1 <i>gō</i> = about $\frac{1}{3}$ pint
10 <i>gō</i>	=	1 <i>shō</i> = , , $\frac{3}{5}$ pints
10 <i>shō</i>	=	1 <i>tō</i> = , , 4 gallons
10 <i>tō</i>	=	1 <i>koku</i> = , , 39.7 , ,

This measure is employed for grain and liquids. The *shō* equals 0.397 (about two-fifths) of a gallon. The *koku* is employed for measuring junks, and is equal to about 4-27ths of a ton (nearly 3 cwt.), or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  piculs. (1 *picul* = 100 *kin*.)

## POSTAGE.

The postal rates from Japan to the United Kingdom are as follows:—

For Letters	...	10 sen for 20 grams.	6 sen additional 20 grams.
Postcards	...	6 sen	
Newspapers (ordinary)	2 sen		

To Japan, from the United Kingdom:—

Letters	...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. first oz.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. additional
Postcards	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	
Newspapers	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 2oz.	

MEMORANDA.

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MEMORANDA.

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**MEMORANDA.**

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MEMORANDA.

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